# What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, July 15, to Wednesday, July 21, 1920)

*S. S. Colorado Springs* from U. S., June 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Bars | Pls. | 24,270 |
| ,, Bar Croppings | ,, | 804 |
| ,, ,, Ends | ,, | 765 |
| ,, Wire | ,, | 7,739 |
| ,, Shorts | ,, | 1,802 |
| ,, Rods | ,, | 5,042 |
| Steel Bamboo | ,, | 11,303 |
| Lead Pipes | ,, | 17 |
| Amonia | ,, | 19 |
| Canned Asparagus | ,, | 10 |
| ,, Fruits | ,, | 35 |
| Asphaltum | ,, | 14,612 |
| Cheese | ,, | 26 |
| Milk, Evaporated & Sterilised | ,, | 19 |
| Oakum | ,, | 56 |
| Paper, Printing | ,, | 1,724 |
| Soap, Laundry | ,, | 10 |
| Sugar, Cube | ,, | 24 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 2 |
| Canned Fish | Doz. | 73 |
| Oil, Kerosene, in Cases | Galls. | 50,000 |
| Turpentine, Mineral | ,, | 2,920 |
| Machinery | H.K. Tls. | 8,851 |

*S. S. Western Cross*, from U. S. June 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Printed Shirtings, 31 in. by 30 yd | Pcs. | 109 |
| ,, ,, 42 in. by 30 yd | ,, | 266 |
| Clocks | ,, | 35 |
| Lanterns | ,, | 3,600 |
| Trunks | ,, | 14 |
| Cotton Cloth, Unclassed | Yds. | 7,110 |
| Waterproof cloth | ,, | 8,267 |
| Cotton yarn, Grey, counts 35 | Pls. | 90 |
| Iron Bars | ,, | 842 |
| ,, Pipes | ,, | 490 |
| ,, Plates | ,, | 594 |
| ,, Washers | ,, | 15 |
| Zinc Sheets | ,, | 12 |
| Hams | ,, | 7 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial | ,, | 201 |
| Paper, writing | ,, | 10 |
| Paste | ,, | 98 |
| Twine, Cotton | ,, | 2 |
| Baking Powder | Doz. | 100 |
| Basins, Enamelled | ,, | 600 |
| Meal Juice | ,, | 600 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 9,232 |
| Dyes, Aniline | Pkgs. 6 | H.K. Tls. 2,661 |

*S. S. Kathlamba*, from America, June 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canvas, Cotton, for Sails | Yds. | 535 |
| Aluminium Sheets | Pls. | 2 |
| Copper Sheets | ,, | 10 |
| Iron Bars | ,, | 3,227 |
| ,, Bolt and nuts | ,, | 105 |
| ,, Wire Rods, Defective | ,, | 257 |
| ,, Nails, Cut | ,, | 30 |
| ,, ,, Wire | ,, | 2,625 |
| ,, Pipe Fittings | ,, | 15 |
| ,, Plates | ,, | 1,186 |
| Iron plate cuttings | Pls. | 6,360 |
| ,, Wire | ,, | 420 |
| ,, ,, Shorts | ,, | 624 |
| Iron Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 550 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 2,443 |
| Zinc Sheets | ,, | 18 |
| Acid, Boric | ,, | 65 |
| Bronze Powder | ,, | 4 |
| Celluloid Sheets | ,, | 2 |
| Cotton, Raw Bls. 298 | ,, | 1,106 |
| Dextrine | ,, | 73 |
| Glue | ,, | 219 |
| Indigo, Paste, Artificial | ,, | 68 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 110 |
| Lead, Red | ,, | 113 |
| ,, White | ,, | 338 |
| Leather, Enamelled | ,, | 3 |
| Oakum | Pls. | 11 |
| Paints, Unclassed | ,, | 349 |
| Paint, White Zinc | ,, | 15 |
| Paper, Blotting | ,, | 16 |
| Paper, Cover | ,, | 67 |
| ,, Drawing | ,, | 8 |
| ,, Printing, Calendered | ,, | 826 |
| ,, Strawboard | ,, | 85 |
| ,, Wrapping | ,, | 318 |
| ,, Writing | ,, | 24 |
| ,, Unclassed | ,, | 512 |
| Packing, Rubber | ,, | 3 |
| Soda Sulphide | ,, | 168 |
| Starch | ,, | 18 |
| Stiffeners, Cigarettes | ,, | 562 |
| Tinfoil and Leadfoil | ,, | 2,440 |
| Twine | ,, | 9 |
| Ultramarine | ,, | 9 |
| Grape Juice | Doz. | 856 |
| Knives, Pocket | ,, | 48 |
| Lanterns | ,, | 1,544 |
| Mirrors | ,, | 202 |
| Underwear | ,, | 120 |
| Paint, in Oil | Galls. | 1,236 |
| Paints, Unclassed | ,, | 2,894 |
| Turpentine, Vegetable | ,, | 500 |
| Varnish | ,, | 1,331 |
| Cigars | Mille | 60 |
| Cigarettes | ,, | 62,250 |
| Clocks | Pcs. | 34 |
| Leather, Artificial | ,, | 15 |
| Machine, Knitting | ,, | 7 |
| Motor-Truck | ,, | 1 |
| Oilcloth | ,, | 50 |
| Safes | ,, | 5 |
| Stoves | ,, | 183 |
| Trunks | ,, | 73 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 92 |
| Shoes | Pairs | 70 |
| Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 292 | HK Tls. | 23,042 |
| Machinery | ,, | 160,917 |

*S. S. West Calera*, From U. S., June 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Pipes | Pls. | 90 |
| ,, Bars | ,, | 13,880 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 1,700 |
| Bones, Cow | ,, | 65 |
| Fruits, Dried | ,, | 15 |
| Hay | ,, | 143 |
| Leather, Calf, Coloured | ,, | 1 |
| Leather, Sole | Pls. | 3 |
| Malt | ,, | 189 |
| Milk, Condensed | ,, | 1,455 |
| Paper, Printing, Calendered | ,, | 264 |
| ,, Drawing | ,, | 137 |
| ,, Unclassed | ,, | 15 |
| Gloves | Doz. | 50 |
| Turpentine | Galls. | 1,000 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 5 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 4 |

*S. S. Arcturus*, from U. S., June 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron plate Cuttings | Pls. | 2,780 |
| ,, ,, ,, Old | ,, | 1,395 |
| ,, Bars | ,, | 10,609 |
| ,, Bolts, Old | ,, | 5,592 |
| ,, Scraps, Old | ,, | 1,035 |
| Steel, Bamboo | ,, | 775 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 569 |
| Bones, Cow | ,, | 829 |
| Cream, Evaporated | ,, | 398 |
| Macaroni | ,, | 24 |
| Tobacco, Leaf (Native Reimported) | ,, | 5 |
| Barrels, Old | Pcs. | 6,586 |
| Glass, Plate, Silvered | Sq. ft. | 9,852 |

*S. S. Methven*, From U. S., July 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Nails, Wire | Pls. | 1,700 |

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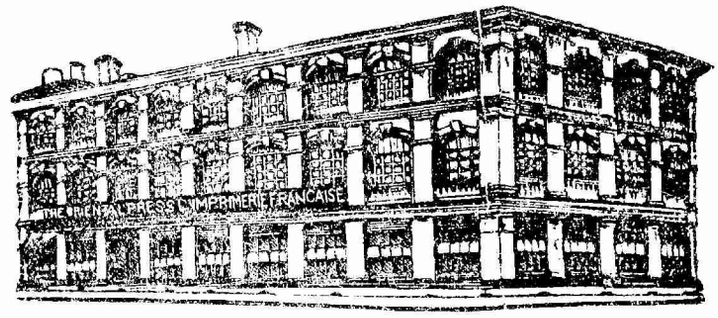


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# Chinese Government Railways

## Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from May 1 to May 10, 1920

| Name of Line | Passenger Revenue | Goods Revenue | Sundries | Total Revenue | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec. | Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 | Compared with same period last year: Increase | Compared with same period last year: Decrease | Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | % | $ | Miles | Miles | % |
| Peking-H-Suiyuan | 273443 | 614403 | 3558 | 891404 | 50018 | ..... | 11735650 | 1050339 | ..... | 8.96 | 1824026 | 105680 | ..... | 5.79 |
| Peking-Mukden | 261680 | 338853 | 1408 | 601941 | 148965 | ..... | 8025715 | 1383574 | ..... | 17.24 | 1263595 | 45034 | ..... | 3.56 |
| Tientsin-Pukow | 175906 | 274274 | 9128 | 469308 | 78713 | ..... | 5750809 | 227351 | ..... | 3.95 | 1043416 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shanghai-Nanking | 128382 | 56932 | 3734 | 189048 | 23392 | ..... | 2179187 | 194135 | ..... | 8.91 | 539530 | ..... | 10303 | -1.91 |
| Shanghai-H-Ningpo | 72350 | 24478 | 1244 | 98072 | 16829 | ..... | 1015221 | 97096 | ..... | 9.56 | 282595 | 65890 | ..... | 23.31 |
| Cheng-Tai | 20000 | 105226 | 202 | 125428 | 33171 | ..... | 1711915 | 542871 | ..... | 31.71 | 293021 | 43868 | ..... | 14.97 |
| Canton-Kowloon | 24334 | 2772 | 700 | 27806 | 1855 | ..... | 395022 | 6638 | ..... | 1.68 | 97006 | 1794 | ..... | 1.74 |
| Kirin-Changchun | 18655 | 66184 | 145 | 84984 | 29211 | ..... | 882410 | 245908 | ..... | 27.87 | 141401 | 4369 | ..... | 3 09 |
| Taokow-Chinghua | 6814 | 20213 | 477 | 27504 | 1866 | ..... | 342200 | ..... | 2182 | -0.64 | 79757 | 2477 | ..... | 3.11 |
| Chuchow-Pinghsiang | 3495 | 17833 | ..... | 21328 | 6578 | ..... | 223152 | 48263 | ..... | 21.63 | 65800 | 1720 | ..... | 2.61 |
| Canton-Samshui | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Changchow-Amoy | 249 | 18 | 83 | 350 | ..... | 665 | 5704 | ..... | 5124 | -89.81 | 1228 | ..... | 1190 | -96.91 |
| Kaifeng-Honan | 26777 | 28574 | 897 | 65248 | 11706 | ..... | 596935 | 72291 | ..... | 12.11 | 102286 | ..... | 409 | -0.40 |
| Wuchang-Changsha | 18818 | 30953 | ..... | 49771 | 3303 | ..... | 603072 | 168257 | ..... | 23.42 | 165914 | 106662 | ..... | 64.25 |
| Ssu-Tsen | 6982 | 16439 | 71 | 23492 | 4145 | ..... | 356444 | 103147 | ..... | 28.94 | 42690 | 4804 | ..... | 11.25 |
| TOTAL | 1037885 | 1597152 | 21647 | 2656684 | 409087 | ..... | 33823436 | 4132564 | ..... | 7.54 | 5942265 | 370336 | ..... | 2.62 |

**Y. C. WHANG**
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

MILLARD'S

# REVIEW

## OF THE FAR EAST

# 密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEXT to the present internal disturbance in China, the coming visit of a delegation of American congressmen to the Far East is attracting more attention in Chinese circles than any other event in recent years. The Chinese are most interested in this visit of American "parliamentarians" and elaborate preparations are being made to entertain them. The U. S. government transport, *Great Northern*, which is bringing the party is expected to reach Shanghai about August 8, and they are planning to visit here for two days before proceeding to Peking and Tientsin and intermediate points. Previous to visiting Shanghai the party will stop at Honolulu, Manila, Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy. The party which numbers about 100, consists of some 25 or 30 members of Congress and their families, and, in addition, are a number of secretaries and friends. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, and Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, with their families are also on board. This party is visiting the East with several purposes in mind. First they are expected to investigate the claims of Hawaii for statehood in the American Union and the claims of the Philippine Islands for complete independence. There is also a committee on board that is investigating the U. S. Naval bases at Honolulu and at Manila. (A list of the Congressmen in the party appeared in the *Review* last week and some additional names appear this week). There has been some criticism of this tour of American legislators in the Orient, chiefly from political opponents and on the part of certain nationalities none too friendly to American enterprise in the Pacific, but among the Americans in this part of the world and the Chinese people generally there will be a hearty welcome and a feeling of thankfulness that they are really coming out here to see conditions for

themselves. They doubtless will pick up a great deal of misinformation, but they also will collect a great mass of real information pertaining to conditions that will be of tremendous value to themselves and to the American people generally. It is impossible to learn much about China in a few days, but on the other hand we might point out some glaring examples where persons have lived in this part of the world for half their lives without absorbing any genuine knowledge about the Far East. We are glad they are coming to China and we are especially glad they chose to come by way of the Hawaii-Philippines-China, route rather than by way of the Japan-Korea-China way. The place to study the Japanese problem is from the back door rather than from the well-kept front yard. We don't know what the Chinese are planning in the way of entertainment. At least we hope the present Peking "entertainment" will be suspended for a few days while the party is in "our midst." The Chinese chambers of commerce, educational bodies and other organizations are doubtless planning various forms of entertainment in the various cities the Congressmen will visit. The best thing China can show the prominent American visitors is the Chinese people themselves. A well-directed and clear-cut expression of China's present national and international difficulties and problems, will at least supply the Congressmen with some questions to ask their Japanese hosts when they cross to the other side of the Yellow Sea. Japan has had a clear field in China for the last five years and the present bemuddled Chinese situation provides a most excellent example of what the Japanese have been able to accomplish in their leadership of Asia. Again, we say, we are glad the American Congressmen are coming to China. On behalf of the 7,000 and more Americans in China, we extend a hearty welcome and on behalf of our Chinese friends in whose country we reside, we extend the welcome in double measure.

MARSHAL Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Anhwei section of the Peiyang Party, and principal supporter of the Anfu Club, a political party, which has been under Japanese domination, is doomed to be a disappointed man for the remainder of his life, chiefly because he surrounded himself with too many corrupt followers whose chief ambition has been to make themselves powerful, influential and rich, regardless of the good of their country. Since his birth he has perhaps not until the present suffered any serious failure. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai aspired to become Emperor, Marshal Tuan offered passive resistance, and in the end won out. One year later, General Chang Hsun restored the former Manchu Emperor to the throne in Peking, and Marshal Tuan opposed this monarchical restoration in accordance with popular wishes. Marshal Tuan finally succeeded in restoring the Republic, and in defeating General Chang Hsun. He played no insignificant part in the establishment of the Republic in 1912. At that time he commanded well-trained troops, and could easily have defeated the revolutionary forces, but he desisted from so doing, believing that it would be better for China to have a republican form of government. He was one of the important generals who sent a memorial to the Emperor persuading him to abdicate. All these acts accorded with the wishes of the people, and he succeeded. This time in picking a quarrel with the commanders of the Chihli forces, he has acted selfishly and in consequence has lost the support of the people. He supported the Anfu Club, which has been rapidly bringing China under alien control through the sale of concessions and many other ways. He permitted "Little" Hsu to terrorize the people. He permitted men like Tseng Yu-chun, Minister of Communications, and Chu Hsin, Minister of Justice, and Li Shih-hao, Minister of Finance, to "squeeze" the railways funds which were used in strengthening their party's influence, perverting justice and encouraging the squandering of public moneys. Naturally Marshal Tuan cannot expect any further sympathy from the people. Yet, counting upon his past successes he took the law into his own hands and sent a punitive expedition against the Commanders of the Chihli forces. What is the result of all this? Failure! From now on Marshal Tuan will be eliminated as an important factor in China politics. Is it a pity that such a man of determination and iron-will should go into oblivion on account of his own folly? Unquestionably his followers will be punished for inciting their chief to the futile fight if they are caught. In declaring that all leniency will be shown to Marshal Tuan, General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, and General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, have shown their statesmanship, and it is hoped that they will carry out their first intention. To be fair, Marshal Tuan, it must be said, has rendered signal services to the Republic of China, and his past merits should not be forgotten. No leniency should however be given to his corrupt followers. They have wrought enough injury to the country, and nothing less than the severest punishment should be inflicted upon them. They should, of course, be tried in open court and given every facility for defence, but the victorious Chihli faction will have no difficulty in securing strong evidence against them. During the existence of the Anfu Cabinet, the Ministry of Communications is said to have misappropriated over $20,000,-

000, for the expenditure of which there is no authority. Even should these followers of Marshal Tuan flee to the foreign legation quarter for refuge, they probably can be extradicted, inasmuch as they come under the classification of "criminals" and not political refugees. This is a good chance for the people to clear their country of one bunch of corrupt elements, and it should not be missed.

CHINA'S total foreign trade for 1919 expressed in American currency amounted to approximately $1,736,539,000 and America participated in this trade to the approximate total of $286,749,000 or about sixteen and a half percent. For the first time in the history of the commercial relations of these two republics of the Pacific, America lead in the trade of Shanghai, the figures being America, $194,906,000; Japan, $156,832,000; Great Britain, $129,146,860; France, $ 45,607,000. The American figures in reality are much larger than they indicate, for considerable American merchandise is included in the figures of Japan, Canada and Hongkong. In the period between 1910 and 1920 America's participation in the China trade has nearly trebled. There are many reasons back of this, but most persons will agree that the largest single element is in the fact that America is now conducting her trade with China *directly*. With American shipping and banking and some 300 American firms directly established in the field, America is in an excellent position for the first time in many years to benefit directly from the popularity of American merchandise with the people of China. This element is of tremendous importance. If American trade is to be permanently expanded and maintained, Americans have got to do the job themselves. America can no more expect other nations to permanently help build up her foreign trade than the individual can logically expect another man to conduct his lovemaking for him.

# Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE address by Dr. Willoughby at the recent tiffin given as a compliment to him by the University Club presents important considerations bearing on currents events in China. It is informing to have the views of a gentleman familiar with the teaching of political science and who has had the opportunity to observe and study the inside working of the government of China. There are many who have written about China and expressed opinions as to the form of government best suited for the people, but what is really wanted and needed is to know the thoughts of those who have the particular knowledge of what they write and speak, and Dr. Willoughby writes and speaks with such knowledge.

IN the address reference is made to the causes which have delayed the proper organization of the Republic and embarrassed its operations. One of the principal causes is that since the promulgation of the provisional constitution the order of the country has been continuously disturbed by the contention of warring factions. In each province there is a military administrator with an army under his command and obedient to his will. There being eighteen provinces constituting old China, it follows that there are eighteen military administrators and as many separate armies subjected to as many separate commands. When China is thus divided, and without a central government strong enough to command the obedience of the provincial chiefs, it would be somewhat remarkable if they harmonized and at all times walked the paths of peace. As there has been no settled central government capable of asserting supremacy the provinces have felt no restraining influence but more or less are a law unto themselves. The consequence of the unbalanced and unregulated system of government that thus prevails may well be considered the cause of the ills with which China is afflicted. The facts here stated necessarily impress that there should be a central government sufficiently strong to put down disorder and disloyalty whenever it may show itself and whose writs shall run in all the provinces and be alike obeyed.

IF the Chinese prefer to live under a republican form of government there are models to guide in framing that form, and a reason why the Republic has not progressed any better is that there has been no influential public sentiment to define the way. China is too large a country both in area and population to be governed by a military clique and to be so governed would be as unlike a republic as the monarchy which a few years ago was destroyed. The republic of the United States is the result of the public sentiment of that country. There would have been no republic if the American people had not united in the determination to have a free government and in which the civil authority was to be supreme. During the war when America was fighting for independence, Washington was twice made dictator, but when the war ended he handed his sword to the civil authority of his country and went home as a private citizen to join his countrymen to put into practice the independence they had just achieved, and the Constitution of the United States is the practical consequence.

BUT China did not act in that way. The leader in the movement to dethrone the Manchus was Sun Yat-sen, and he was successful, but unfortunate in the men he trusted to perfect the organization of a government giving

his countrymen freedom. What might have been is an old song, though the occasion which was lost can and should be made to return. The provisional constitution which was sent from Nanking to Peking, as the organic foundation of the new government, instead of being the chart of administration, was ignored by the military clique then ruling in the Capital. There was the semblance of a Republic when parliament convened, but it soon appeared that orders for the administration of public affairs were still issued from the Forbidden City, the place and home of Manchu power for more than two hundred and fifty years, and so it goes on with China drifting and without an anchorage or a compass to safety.

THE reference by Dr. Willoughby to the unbalanced character of the government provided by the constitution was soon seen in the action of parliament immediately on assembling. The legislation of the parliament did not recognize the equality of the other departments into which the government was divided but evidenced the purpose to regard itself as supreme, and this was doubtless due to the wording of some of the provisions of the provisional constitution. There were some of the provisions which encouraged the idea that the parliament was supreme, and it was these provisions which gave parliament the power to frame the permanent constitution. It was a mistake to empower one department of the government to frame an organic instrument which was to set forth the powers to be exercised by each and from which the sole authority of each was to be derived. It is understood it was intended that the powers of the government were to be equally distributed between the three departments into which it was divided, but if the intention was as stated no one department should have been entrusted to prescribe, in an instrument which was to be organic, the limits within which the other two were to function. The department entrusted with the power indicated would naturally be careful to provide well and with certainty for its own, and that is what was done, so far as any part of the proposed permanent constitution has been made public. Even in the provisional constitution the powers of the government were unequally distributed. The example of the British government seems to have been accepted as the guide, as in the organic structure of that government Parliament is absolutely supreme and determines what shall be its policy. The experience of Dr. Willoughby enabled him to quickly and clearly detect the cardinal defect in the constitution which was provisionally in operation and that which was being permanently prepared. There was not in either of these instruments a provision that adequately balanced and equalized the authority of the Executive, the Legislative or Judicial branches. The boundary lines between these branches were not marked with the necessary precision.

WHEN the American people decided that they would have a constitution as the chart by which their laws were to be enacted, they did not ask their congress to frame such a constitution. There was an agreement among the States that each would select a certain number of its representative citizens to meet together for the purpose of consultation on the subject and then the preparation of a suitable constitution. The citizens so appointed were designated as delegates and when organized they constituted an assembly, known as the Constitutional Convention. The constitution under which the American people live is the instrument of government prepared by that Convention and which for nearly a hundred and fifty years has safeguarded their freedom and insured their prosperity. It is a fair criticism that had the provinces of China appointed delegates, as did the States, and delegated to them the duty of preparing a constitution, the probability is that the Republic would have escaped the more serious dangers threatening its safety and gained in strength and influence during the passing years since its birth. It therefore appears that the American Constitution was the work of citizens of a representative character, enjoying the full confidence of their countrymen, selected for the special duty of writing a constitution and after performing that duty they no longer constituted a representative assembly, but automatically dissolved.

BUT, as Dr. Willoughby said in his speech, the set backs of the Republic need not cause a feeling of despair. In his Constitutional History of England, Hallam shows how long it took the Saxon to achieve the independence he at present enjoys. There it is taught that for as many as five hundred years the Saxon struggled against arbitary powers and passed through years of struggle to which the discouragements of China would have seemed as the breaking away of the clouds. The Doctor alluded to the interference in the domestic affairs of China by foreign nations and rightly mentioned Japan as the exceptional busy body. The general opinion of foreigners in China is that no reliance can be placed in Japan's profession of neutrality. The proof is too conclusive that the Island Empire is very conspicuous as a meddler and the persistent enemy of any movement in China apparently antagonistic to whatever may be to the interest of its merchants and subsidised shipping corporations. Of later years the first ocular proof was afforded when China was commanded by Japan not to declare war against

Germany, a command China obeyed and which has proved the source of not a few of her troubles. Another ocular proof was the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands which were nothing less than asking China to surrender herself as a sovereign nation; and the traveler to the parts of China where the Japanese are more active must be impressed by their methods that they are fixing a permanent home. They have not come to China under the peaceful flag of commerce, but have brought with them the military essentials, soldiers and police, the equipments to defend their acquisitions as they merge into possessions. And it has so gone on in China that a large area of her territory and many of her valuable resources are now in the practical ownership of Japan. If the ruling men of China have become so insensible to the pride of country and love of home as to pledge both for borrowed money they will always find a ready lender, and the unpatriotic indifference to the interest of their country that they are manifesting is within the knowledge of their nearest neighbor over the sea and which this neighbor has energetically utilized. Evidently there should be an end to the fighting of political factions and more consideration shown for the interest of the people who helplessly witness the destruction of their crops by the marching of soldiers and the cutting up of their little fields into military entrenchments. China is too large a country to expect foreign nations to look on indifferently to the domestic tumults going on in her borders. Nations have been brought so near together by science as to be neighbors. Within a few days the descendents of the Roman legionaries have come through the air from Rome to greet the Samurai of Japan, and by means of the telephone and wireless telegraphy banks are fixing the prices of exchange and the values of money before the opening of the morning exchanges. In this age of discovery and progress no nation can stand still or isolate itself and refuse to share the proper duties and responsibility of the movements of a new civilization. The sooner the better for China to make up her mind to stamp out the dangerous influences working destruction unless arrested by the opposing influences of foreign nations. Japan will not alone be permitted to map out the destiny of China but the great Western powers may soon intervene to establish at Peking a Central government capable of securing peace and order in the country, if China fails in the duty she owes to herself and her associate nations.

DURING the closing days of the past session of the American Congress a law was enacted which is exciting the attention as well as criticism of certain of the maritime nations of the world. There is a provision of this law which includes some protective features thought to be particularly encouraging for the future of ships of American registry engaged in foreign trade, and it is these features that are so critically received by the nations which strangely think that America has no need of a merchant marine and no right to provide for its protection against a subsidized competition. It seems to be forgotten that the foreign trade of America is valued at more than thirteen billion dollars for the year just ended and it is proposed that this trade shall be carried hereafter in American ships. And there is no reason why the most resourceful and productive nation in the world should not have ships on the seas to carry to foreign ports the products of American farms and factories and bring back to their home ports whatever cargoes may be meant for them. The title of the law enacted by Congress and with the view indicated is not without precedent in the statute books of nations. The fundamental principles of American Constitutional and Municipal law are taken from the Common Law of England, and when England decided to have a merchant marine, laws were enacted by Parliament far more drastic than the Merchant Marine Act enacted by Congress. It was only necessary for the member of Congress, Mr. Jones, who introduced the Merchant Marine act to have examined the statutory law of England to find there the precedent and the form by which his bill could be drafted. In that law book he could find an act of Parliament enacting "that no merchandise either of Asia, Africa, or America should be imported into England, Ireland, or any English colony except within the ships built within the Kingdom or its colonies, owned by British subjects, and navigated by English masters and English crews,—unless brought directly from the place of its growth or the place of its manufacture in Europe." This quotation is of a very exclusive character and was intended to build up a merchant marine that would monopolize the carrying trade of the Seas. It was popular with English statesmen and followed by another act forbidding "any man not a subject of the realm to establish himself as a merchant or factor in the colonies," and repeated the prohibition with regard to merchandise brought out of America or Asia or Africa. Parliament again provided that certain articles produced in the colonies, naming them, were "reserved to be handled exclusively by English merchants in England." Treble duties were put upon Spanish tobacco, brought into England in order that it might be marketed by English merchants alone. Another restriction imposed by Parliament forbade the importation into the colonies of "any commodity of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe" except out of England and in English ships.

No ship, though an English ship and manned by English seamen, might thereafter lawfully carry any merchandise directly out of Europe to the colonies. The legislation by Parliament here referred to meant to exclude all foreign ships from English ports, American and the ships of the neighborly Dutch at New Amsterdam with the rest, and to cut the colonies off from all direct transactions with foreign markets, making them dependent upon England whether they bought or sold. The reference to some of the acts of Parliament is to present a general idea of English legislation to foster into existence a mercantile marine and give it the assurance of protection and growth. British statesmen saw that the wealth of their country depended upon a first class merchant marine and they did not hesitate to take the necessary action, however, restrictive or exclusive in their favor. The policy succeeded and the British flag covers a greater tonnage than any other flag seen on the seas.

AND now the time has come when the American government decides to be no longer dependent upon foreign ships to carry its oversea trade but will carry that trade in its own ships, is amply qualified for the purpose, and will not be diverted by selfish criticisms. At least for fifty years America has had no merchant marine and from the end of the civil war to the inauguration of Wilson as President the flag was seldom seen on the Seas, though it represented the wealthiest country in the world. The Merchant Marine act was passed to cure the failings of neglectful congresses. As understood, the more salient provisions of the Merchant Marine act may be thus summarized: The exemption from excess or war profits taxes of the net earnings of ships engaged in foreign trade for a period of ten years; the forbidding American railroads from granting exports rates on freight, to be carried in foreign bottoms, and the directing the President to repeal or abrogate all commercial treaties which prevent the United States from returning to the system of preferential duties. The importance of the provision exempting from the excess of the profits taxes is self evident in view of the fact that the shipowners and other foreign interest are being taxed heavily by their respective governments. The American railroads have for many years granted a lower rate on large movements of freight destined for export than they have on commodities to be consumed in their own country, but the provision of the act does not allow railroads to grant a rate lower than the domestic charge on shipments to be transferred to ships of foreign registry. This is the particular section strenously objected to by Japanese shippers because it favors the American lines on the Pacific Coast to compete with Japanese steamship companies. So long as the government of Japan votes huge subsidies to its shipping companies it must not be surprised that its presumed right to the Pacific Ocean will be contested and successfully by legislation of a different nature although equally as effective. The provision clearing the way for a system of preferential duties on goods imported in ships of American registry is an indication of return to the old order in force soon after the government was organized and continued forty years after. It was during this period the American skipper fleet covered the seas and the American merchant marine stood first. Goods then brought in American bottoms to the home ports paid a ten percent lower customs' duty rate while the preferential rate of the present act is five percent.

THE note of dissatisfaction which has been so distinctly heard from abroad will hardly neutralize the decided sentiment of the American people to own ships necessary for their foreign trade, and to fly the national flag over them. But on this subject Admiral Benson, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, is more competent to express an opinion and which he has expressed as follows:

"The United States," said Admiral Benson. "is in earnest in its efforts to place within the ownership of United States citizens the control of a vast part of its traffic in imports and exports. If it should by any possible means be held that the departments of the government lack such authority as will insure their being able to protect American interests in such control, additional authority will be asked by the Administration and will be granted by the Congress.

"Foreign carriers and those in the United States interested more in foreign than American institutions will do well to 'let sleeping dogs lie.'"

Admiral Benson's warning was sounded in a talk to representatives of the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce and trade bodies and American railway representatives which have been disturbed by threats to divert trade from points on the Pacific Coast because of the section of the merchant marine act permitting a preferential rate over foreign carriers within the United States on merchandise moving in export and import in American vessels.

"Such a threat," the chairman said, "is futile and idle.

"Nothing could more surely bring about the enforcement of this section of the law than adoption by foreign carriers of their threat to divert business from American ports."

Admiral Benson said that in the Trans-Pacific trade at this time there seemed to have been specific and successful efforts to prevent American vessels from securing return cargoes at certain points, while ships of other nations have come with full loads.

Application of the section of the merchant marine act prescribing preferential rates might be invoked, he said, to require equal consideration in cargoes from

such discriminating ports for United States vessels owned either by private citizens or by the Shipping Board.

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# The Grave Political Situation in North China

(*Special Correspondence from Peking*)

NORTH China is being considerably agitated over the conflict between the troops under the command of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, both of whom represent the Chihli faction of the Peiyang Party and those under Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and General Hsu Shu-cheng, or "Little" Hsu, who are leaders of the Anhwei faction of the same military party, and are at the same time leaders of the Anfu Club, a political organization which is more or less under alien domination.

Several encounters have already taken place between these two contending forces which are now being distributed along the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Mukden Railways. The struggle possesses more than an average interest and involves the national welfare of China. The question whether the Anfu Club shall continue to function as the principal political party in Peking is being decided upon the battlefield. If Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu are defeated, it goes without saying that that party will remain in power and Japanese influence will be further extended in China. If Marshal Tuan and General Hsu are defeated, a new government will be formed in the Capital. Whether that new government will be an enlightened one remains to be seen, but of this much it is certain: Japan will not figure so prominently in Chinese affairs and will not be able to dominate the Peking situation as she has done hitherto.

At one moment it appeared that the Anfuites would be given another lease of life, but it is now practically certain, unless there is an unusual development, that they will be run out of Peking at no distant time. General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, truly the lion of the hour, has sided with Generals Tsao and Wu by the dispatch of the whole of the 27th Fengtien Division and all the cavalry for the 28th Division to participate in the encounters. At the time of this writing, reports are being received from Paotingfu, military headquarters of the Tsao and Wu forces to the effect that the 15th Division of Tuan's army had been completely disintegrated and that his 1st Division has been militarily disabled as its field guns are out of range in consequence of the rapid approach of the Chihli forces. In a few days, it is believed here the whole trouble will be over and that the Anfuites will give up their control of the Central government in the Capital.

A brief review of all the events leading to the present conflict may not be lacking in interest. Some time in June, the ill-feeling between the Chihli and Anhwei factions of the Pei-yang Party reached the climax, the reason for it being the control of the Peking government by the Anfu-Anhwei followers, who procured all the available money for their supporters and did not give a cent to other provincial officials. Seeing that such an ill-feeling would do nobody any good, General Chang Tso-ling undertook the task of trying to remove it by coming to Peking in the capacity of a dictator, All along, his sympathy was unquestionably with Generals Tsao and Wu, because he had suffered none the less through the Anfu control of the government and furthermore, he was afraid of "Little" Hsu becoming too strong for him some day. It is sure that he pretended to be impartial.

Soon after his arrival in the Capital, General Chang called upon General Chang Hsun, a relative of his, as a matter of courtesy. The latter was very much surprised at this call, and inquired why he had come to Peking. The Mukden General replied that he had come to play the part of a mediator in the hope that the differences between the Chihli and the Anhwei sections of the Peiyang Party might be removed. General Chang Hsun sighed and then said: "You had better return to Mukden immediately. Once I came to Peking at the request of the same group of generals to play the same part. My mediation, you know very well, led me to seeking asylum in the Dutch Legation. The same generals have laid, a trap, for you to fall into it unless you listen to my advice and return home without further delay."

Following General Chang Hsun's advice, General Chang Tso-ling repaired to Paotingfu the next day, and there a conference was held. It was decided at the conference that "Little" Hsu must be removed from the important position of High Commissioner of the Northwest of China, as he was a strong supporter of the Anfu Club, and the Anfu Club should be dissolved subsequently. There were other decisions besides this, but these have less bearings upon the present grave political situation. General Chang Tso-ling fully endorsed the decisions, and he returned to Peking to carry them into effect.

Several consultations concerning the dismissal of "Little" Hsu from office were held between General Chang Tso-ling and President Hsu Shih-chang, and between General Chang and Marshal Tuan. Apparently no definite understanding could be arrived at.

On the evening of July 3, General Chang casually remarked, while playing cards with three important generals, one of whom happened to be Chu Tung-feng, Commander of the First Division of the Frontier Defence Force, that under any circumstances Marshal Tuan's consent would be secured before the Mandate dismissing "Little" Hsu would be issued. On the morning of July 4 the mandate concerned was issued, and General Chu at once rushed to Tuanho in an automobile where Marshal Tuan was staying to report the matter. Marshal Tuan was highly indignant at the summary dismissal of "Little" Hsu, his man, from office, without first securing his consent, and said that he would demand the punishment of Wu Pei-fu in order to balance the account. General Chu left Marshal Tuan soon afterwards and returned to Peking. The next thing he did was to telephone to General Chang Tso-ling saying that he had lied to him when he said the previous day that Marshal Tuan's consent would be secured before the dismissal of "Little" Hsu and that all the commanders of troops loyal to Marshal Tuan would make trouble with him. General Chang offered to explain to him in person, and General Chu could not be found until the day when General Chang was about to depart for Tientsin.

In the meantime, Marshal Tuan was so much influenced by his subordinates that he actually demanded the punishment of Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu and would not deviate from his original intention. General Chang Tso-ling went to Tuanho with the object of persuading him to be less hasty in his decision, and his persuasion fell upon deaf ears. On July 7, General Chang left Peking about midnight for Tientsin where he stopped for two days and then

returned to Mukden, giving up the hope of bringing the two parties to terms. On July 8, Marshal Tuan submitted the following petition to President Hsu:

"That Tsao Kun had been guilty of high reason by entering into a secret alliance with Chang Hsun to restore the monarchy, but he played a double game when the Republicans started the punitive expedition against the monarchists.

"That Tsao Kun did nothing in the fighting while appointed Commander-in-chief of the lst Expeditionary troops against the rebels in the South, out of jealousy he prevented the government from appointing Wu Pei-fu, Tuchun of Hunan, after the defeat of the Southerners in that province.

"That Wu Pei-fu committed *lese majeste* against the President by using disrespectful and even slanderous epithets in his telegram to the President, but Tsao Kun did all he could to plead in favor of Wu.

"That Tsao Kun lately despatched troops to watch the Tehchow Arsenal, constructed forts around the Capital, and mustered his troops at Tientsin and Paoting, threatening to besiege the Capital.

"That he has embezzled several million dollars, which he had demanded from the government for military purposes and deposited the money in certain foreign firms. That he has spent several hundred thousand dollars in building his private residence, yet he withholds the funds which are due to the soldiers as their monthly pay.

"That Tsao Kun has sent secret agents to incite the troops in the Capital and further tried to cut off the food supply of the Capital with a view to creating trouble among the poorer classes.

"That Wu Pei-fu, while stationed at Hengchow, received a bribe of $600,000 from the South, for which conclusive evidence can be produced.

"That Wu Pei-fu has committed a series of lawless acts including the seizure of arms and ammunition which the government recently sent to the Kiangsi troops and forcibly taken possession of the rice which the Ministry of War imported to the Capital for the Peking troops.

"That Tsao Yin, a brother of Tsao Kun, was an accomplice in all the delinquent acts which Tsao Kun has committed.

"In conclusion, being an upholder of the republican cause on several occasions I cannot bear to see the interest of the country being jeopardised by these unscrupulous presons. I asks the President to dismiss the above mentioned persons from government service and hand them over to me for punishment."

In order to carry out his demand, the First Division was sent into Peking on the evening of July 8. At one moment it looked as if that division might start trouble within the Capital. Various rumors about the possibility of the division looting Peking were reported to the President, and the latter was finally coerced to sign a Mandate dismissing Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu from office in accordance with Marshal Tuan's petition. It is an open secret that the sympathy of the President has been with Tsao and Wu. He signed the Mandate with great reluctance.

Had the President refused to attach his signature to the Mandate, and if threatened, gone to the Legation Quarters, Marshal Tuan would have been in a most awkward position. At the very beginning of the trouble, he proposed to lead troops to punish Tsao and Wu himself. Later he found that it would not be legal for him to take the law into his own hands. Accordingly he sent the above petition to the President with the object of legalizing his ground. After the issue of the Mandate, Tsao and Wu have become rebels in the eyes of the people technically if they should offer resistance. Before the issue of the Mandate, had Marshal Tuan sent troops to punish Tsao and Wu without the President's permission, he would have been in the position of a revolutionist or rebel. The question of the Mandate concerned in this dispute is not an unimportant one. For the issue of the Mandate, the President has been criticized by liberally disposed people, both foreign and Chinese. His only excuse is that he was forced to sign it at the point of the bayonet and that he wanted to spare Peking the suffering from looting by soldiers.

The Mandate issued at 4 p. m. on July 9, which will form another important historical document reads:

"Owing to their privations consequent upon their long stay in Hunan, the Chihli troops on different occasions requested the government to allow them to return to the North. In order to show them consideration, the government accordingly telegraphed orders to withdraw these troops to Chihli. But on their way back, the troops stayed for several days iu Honan and arbitrarily stationed themselves at several places there. Their acts are indeed preposterous.

"Being in command of these troops, Wu Pei-fu is responsible for the acts of his men, and in the present case, he cannot plead any extenuating circumstances in his favor. Wu Pei-fu is hereby dismissed from the post of acting Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Division, deprived of his official title as Lieutenant-General together with the Decorations and Order of Merit he has received from the government and handed over to the Ministry of War for punishment. As the 3rd Division was originally under the direct control of the Central government, the Ministry of War is hereby ordered to take over command and to take measures to have it reorganised. Being unable to control his men properly, Tsao Kun is hereby deprived of his official title but temporarily retained in his post so as to enable him to render better service in the future.

"It should be remembered that the first duty of a soldier is obedience. What is required of the Commanders by the Central government is the same as that required by the Commanders of their men. Within recent years, law and discipline have not always been strictly enforced with the result that the Commanders of the troops often behave themselves as they like without any regard for the orders of their superiors. Consequently the Army has become more and more demoralised and discipline relaxed. It is hereby ordered that all the troops in the country should hereafter strictly obey the orders of the government. The Ministry of War is hereby ordered to transmit instructions to this effect to all the troops in the country."

By this Mandate, Marshal Tuan forced Generals Tsao and Wu to fight. The latter, knowing the intention of the good Marshal long ago, made an alliance of eight provinces. Formal declaration against them by Marshal Tuan brought forth on July 13, the following joint telegram issued by the eight provinces combined against him in which the reasons why the eight provinces wanted to wage war against Marshal Tuan and his followers were clearly set forth.

"In view of the fact that the hostility between North and South has been going on for months and years, and that the government has been unable to cope with the difficult situation, it is imperative that we should act together to save the nation. We shall, therefore, take the same attitude toward internal affairs and promote peace between North and South

in concert so that our people may enjoy order and prosperity. We are not at all willing to become hostile toward each other, thus bringing destruction to the nation. Being military men and entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting the country, we, Tsao Kun and others, are uniting ourselves in the support of the Central government. So long as the Central government is supported and in a strong position, reforms can be undertaken without difficulty.

"The Anfu Party, relying upon its dominant position in Parliament and having usurped governmental power, has, however, been directing the national policy for the personal benefit of its members. Its acts are against the will of the people. It has created a critical situation which threatens the country's existence. Its activities have undermined the Central government and the Constitution. Worst of all, it has been threatening the government with force of arms. All these intrigues have been planned by Hsu Shu-cheng.

"Knowing the treachery of the Anfu Party and its leaders the President issued the Mandate dismissing Hsu Shu-cheng as High Commissioner of the North—western Defense Force and taking away from him the control of soldiers in order to avoid the disaster from party politics. At the same time, Chow Shu-mou, on account of the resignation of Chin Yung-peng from the premiership, was nominated to be his successor, in the hope that there would be a reorganization of the Cabinet at any early time, and the nations's foundation may be solidified by means of civil methods. Unexpectedly there came the terrible news that there was an extraordinary change of the situation. Tuan Chi-jui appointed Tuan Chi-kuei as Commander-in-Chief, despatched the Frontier Defense Force towards Paoting, and declared war against the Chihli troops. He also planned to capture Kiangsu, Hupei, Honan and Kiangsi. He has been bringing pressure to bear upon the President in demanding the issue of a mandate for a punitive expedition. At present the movement of the President is being watched. He has thus lost his personal freedom. His power has been usurped by the several traitors, who are working for a personal end. The Government is in danger. These tyrants are now enemies of the whole nation. The constitution provides that the Chief Executive is vested with the power to appoint and also to dismiss officials. Now, on account of the dismissal of Hsu Shu-cheng, these traitors have ignored the government's order and resorted to arms.

"As to the Chihli side, we have the following to say: Since the Chihli troops were despatched to Hunan, they have endured hardships and it is only just to give the soldiers a rest. For that reason, those troops were ordered by the Central government to withdraw from the Hunan front and return to their old camps in Chihli. They have not done anything in violation of law and therefore do not deserve any punishment. However, with the intention to kill all his opponents by one stroke, Tuan Chi-jui made use of their withdrawal from the Hunan front as an excuse; for the sake of Hsu Shu-cheng and also for that of Anfu Party, he declared war against them and did not hesitate to besiege the President's Palace with troops and took away from him the presidential power.

"We always consider it our duty to preserve peace. We are now finding it impossible to avert the struggle between the members of one family and are driven to resort to arms in redressing the wrong which has been done to us, to save the Chief Executive from the impending danger and, last but not the least, to prevent the country from going into pieces. We want to exterminate all the traitors in order to strengthen the position of the country. It is the present situation that has reduced China to such a deplorable state of affairs, over which we are deeply grieved. We hope we are having the sympathy of all of our elders and brothers in this important undertaking.

"Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli.

Chang Tso-ling, Higher Military Commissioner of Eastern Three Provinces of Fengtien.

Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh.

Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu.

Cheng Kuang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi.

Chao Ti, Military Governor of Honan.

Tsai Cheng-hsun, Tartar General of Charhar.

Ma Fu-hsiang, Defence Commissioner of Ning Hsia, Kansu.

Dated the 12, Instant."

The sympathy of the people is entirely with Tsao and Wu. So is the sympathy of foreigners. Tsao and Wu's troops are apparently imbued with the idea of fighting for a national cause whereas Marshal Tuan's troops understand that they are fighting for the preservation of the Anfu Club. But Marshal Tuan has the support of Japanese money and influence. The *North China Standard*, a Japanese newspaper in Peking, in English, however, published on July 10, an interesting editorial in which it was pointed out that the present situation was due to the simplicity of Marshal Tuan's mind which has been too frequently utilized by the crooked politicians hanging around him and that this simplicity of mind has gradually developed into a state of self-deceit and that self-deceit has isolated him from all wise counsels and recruited for him an army of flatterers. It is these flatterers, continued the paper, who style themselves politicians, that are inciting the simple-minded Marshal to go to extremes, and so long as he is lending his ears to these irresponsible politicians, he is working for his own ruin, Whether such strong but reasonable comment of that paper is genuine or intended to mislead the public in view of the secret assistance the Japanese are giving to Marshal Tuan it is difficult to say.

Peking, July 18.

# What Japan's Business Depression Means to China

BY GROVER CLARK

THE present economic depression in Japan has greatly reduced her available reserves of capital and has created a condition among her laborers which contains large possibilities of future trouble. Both of these factors, together with the current business disorganization, place a definite check on Japan's ability for the present at least to push forward aggressively a policy of business penetration in China. The first sign of the change, as was suggested, was Japan's (supposed) willingness to withdraw her demand for special privileges on entering the Consortium, this being no doubt very largely the result of the realization by her bankers that she did not have adequate financial resources to spare for taking advantage of such privileges at this time and their willingness to get the credit for international magnanimity.

But this was not the only cause of the decision. The last two years—along with a remarkable business boom and a long step forward in the labor field-have seen the slow but steady growth of a liberal public opinion in Japan and a liberal influence in the government. Mr. Hara, the Premier, personally is liberal in his sentiments. Also he is an exceedingly shrewd politician. But he has had a very difficult task in trying to break the hold of the militarists on the country.

As the result of clever political manoeuvring on the part of the old liberal Genro, Marquis Saionji Hara, the liberal commoner, and not Viscount Kato, the militaristic aristocrat, became Premier following Count Terauchi's resignation in the summer of 1918. Hara and Saionji combined to take the militarists by surprise, with the result that a Cabinet was formed headed by a commoner who was also the president of the dominant party in the lower house of the Diet. Every member of the Cabinet belonged to the same party (except the War and Navy Ministers who, constitutionally, must be a general and an admiral respectively, and except Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, who was in sympathy with the party and who joined soon after his appointment).

The wise ones all predicted that Hara would be ousted in short order by the militarists. But he still is in nominal control after two sessions of the Diet and a general election. I say "nominal control" advisedly; for it would be absurd to suppose that Hara really directs the affairs of the Japanese government. As a matter of fact no one does that now—almost literally Japan has no central government and has had none for a year and more. Neither the military group nor Hara is strong enough to control affairs completely. The reactionary and the liberal elements are working in opposition and each is strong enough to block the other but not to carry through its own wishes. Hara's real achievement is represented not by the liberal things he has accomplished but by the reactionary things he has prevented.

He has been forced to compromise, and many things have been done in the name of Japan since he became Premier of which all liberals in Japan and elsewhere disapprove—Hara with the others. But the problem before him has been one of practical politics. If he had not compromised he would have lost his place; and just because there is no other outstanding liberal figure, the liberal movement would have received a severe set-back. By compromising as occasion compelled he has kept in power and has been able to exert a steady and increasingly effective influence against the schemes of the militarists. His hope apparently has been to bring about by peaceful means and gradual development rather than by violent upheaval the liberalizition of Japan's political system which is sure to come sooner or later. We may differ with his judgment that this way is better than to refuse to compromise and to permit the reactionaries to hang themselves by suppressive measures which would bring on a violent revolution before long. But we cannot deny the shrewdness of the way he has played his game against the reactionaries. And I have yet to meet a thoughtful Japanese who questions Hara's honesty of purpose or his sincere disinterestedness, no matter how much he may disagree with Hara's policies.

There has been an astonishing lack of consistency between the statements of the Foreign Office and the acts of the Japanese military in Siberia, Shantung, and elsewhere. Definite promises as to the withdrawal of troops, the turning over of territory, etc., have been made by the Foreign Office from time to time, only to remain unfulfilled or to be definitely violated. Before these promises were made Hara must have known that they could not be carried out in the face of the militarists. Why then did he make them?

Only one in Hara's secret councils can answer surely. But there are many in Japan who believe his policy has been, in making such promises, to help create a liberal public opinion by the promises themselves and also by throwing the blame for their unfulfillment on the militarists. Each broken promise, it is true, has been an international discredit to Japan. But at the same time it has been a severe blow to the militarists and a bugle call to the liberals in Japan. And the vital present problem in Japanese politics, as the liberals see it, is not international; it is to oust militarists. When that is accomplished, and the only then, Japan can redeem herself in the eyes of the world.

By no means the least of Hara's achievements was the precedent he set of an appeal to the people of the country on a national issue, when he suddenly dissolved the Diet in February. He had a majority in the old Diet; he could have killed the national universal suffrage bill which his opponents insisted expressed the desires of the people and have put through his own proposal of universal suffrage in the local elections. But he called his opponents' bluff, dissolved the Diet and went back to the people for a decision between himself and these opponents.

He won at the election May 10—won easily—and so not only silenced his opponents but greatly strengthened his own position and that of Japanese liberalism. But for all that, Hara's position and the influence of liberalism in Japanese affairs are by no means dominant: nor are they even very secure at this time.

Hara's party has been the farmers' party. The recent rise in the cost of living in Japan has greatly benefitted this class. But at the same time it has impoverished the industrial workers in the cities. His opponents have emphasized this impoverishment and have loudly demanded that the government take drastic action to reduce prices. Hara has sat tight—to the joy of the farmers. And we must remember that after all Japan is still largely agricultural.

The cleavage of interests was very sharp in the last election along just these lines. The industrial centers went almost solidly anti-Hara, though not entirely pro-militarists. Many voted for the candidates of the more radical parties. As a matter of fact, although the number of seats in the lower house was increased, the actual number of seats obtained by the Kenseikai—the party of the militarists—was less in this Diet than in the last. The Kokuminto and certain of the other smaller parties became relatively more powerful; and the Seiyukai—Hara's party—secured a clear majority of more than forty. This majority, however, came almost entirely from the solidly pro-Hara rural districts.

The laborers have been against Hara, and in the months ahead, as the depression brings on more unemployment and probably considerable privation, the feeling among this class is likely to change from dissatisfaction to bitterness. This will be one of the more serious political results of the slump.

The business men, too, probably will turn definitely against Hara. So far they have been politically neutral. The bigger groups have not been averse to securing advantages in China and Siberia under the wing of the militarists. And there is no doubt that whichever side they definitely espouse would dominate easily. But big business in Japan has been fairly neutral because it has been torn between the glittering opportunities for large immediate profit by military aggression and the realization that in the long run China's enmity will be

ruinous to Japan. The smaller concerns have been neutral because Hara's *laissez faire* policy has been roughly what they wanted, and there have been plenty of profits for all. Coincidentally with the beginning of the slump, however, this neutrality began to shift to hostility. And Hara, being conspicuous, is sure to be more and more maligned for all the evils that have come upon Japan's business.

Even the farmers—his only staunch supporters in the past—are turning against him. The stocks into which they put their newly-acquired wealth are going down and down. Likewise the price of rice is falling. The depression had not yet touched the farmers to any extent by May 10, when they voted for him so unanimously at the polls. An election now very probably would give a different result.

Altogether, in spite of his real achievements in liberalism, and in spite of the undoubted growth of a liberal sentiment in Japan, Hara, and with him Japan's liberalism and China's freedom from Japanese aggression, faces an exceedingly critical period. His opponents will stir up the antagonism of the people against Hara in every possible way—they already are doing it by blaming the "outrage" at Nikolaevsk on what they call Hara's lack of "firmness" in Siberia. If the depression becomes much more serious they will succeed in working the people—especially the laborers—up to riots—the blame for which, of course, they will try to fix on Hara. Thus they will attempt to force his resignation.

Hara may yield. But probably he will stand on the fact that he received a mandate from the people at the election in May and refuse to resign without another dissolution and election. If he does this he may win the new election and remain in power, or he may lose and be ousted. In either case the appeal to the country will be another anchor to windward of the principle of government responsible to the people.

If he is ousted and the reactionary forces get back into power we may expect a period of suppression at home and aggression abroad. But this period will not be long, for Japanese labor is too much awakened and too strong to submit for any length of time to suppressive measures. The end will be more or less violent upheaval that will bring the liberals back—on give the radicals a chance.

Whatever the developments may be, the present economic depression in Japan is almost an unmixed good for China, in view of the fact that Japan's policy has been militaristic and aggressive. Had Japan been friendly, the case would be different. The depression has disorganized Japan's business and so made possible freer opportunity for China. It has greatly increased the dissatisfaction among Japan's laborers and so seriously weakened the power of the reactionary forces. It has brought about a political situation which will be a crucial test of the power of the liberal sentiment; and the result of the test will be either an immediate and marked strengthening of liberalism or a temporary set-back to be followed by an anti-militaristic upheaval of greater or less violence.

In either case, China in her desire for freedom from Japanese aggression stands to win.

*Peking Government University, July 25.*

# News from North China

The first party of sailors of the four U. S. Destroyers, *Lea, Yarnell, Tarbell,* and *Greer,* which came up several days ago remained in Peking several days before they returned to their ships.

The Holland Legation states that although Dutch participation in the Lung-Hai Railway loan has been arranged, no money has yet been paid over to the railway administration by the Netherlands Bank at Shanghai.

P. Thesmar is due to arrive in Tientsin on the China Navigation Company's steamer on July 22. Mr. Thesmar was formerly connected with the Banque Industrielle de Chine and is back in Tientsin on a visit.

The Diplomatic Body in Peking has received a note from the Imperial Family stating that the report of the attempt to restore the former Emperor to the throne once again is absolutely untrue, and asking for foreign protection in the event of troubles in Peking.

The chief German diplomatic agent who arrived at Peking last week is Herr von Borch. These German representatives are now staying at the Netherlands legation. They will be formally introduced to the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly.

The supply of coal in Tientsin, both for industrial purposes, and for shipping, has been seriously depleted by the disorganization of the railway during the last week. It is understood that fifteen thousand tons of coal are loaded in trucks at Tongshan merely awaiting locomotives to haul them to Tientsin.

Word was received in Tientsin on July 16, that Louis T. Barin, brother of Mrs. George Irving Adams, wife of Professor Adams formerly of Peiyang and Peking Universities, according to the *Star*, had been accidentally killed in a collision between his seaplane and a land plane during battle manoeuvres of the combined American air fleets.

The French communities in Peking and Tientsin celebrated July 14, in the most elaborate manner. M. Paul Painleve in Tientsin and the French Minister in Peking, delivered stirring addresses to their compatriots and allied friends on that day. Other programs were the review of the troops, the official and unofficial receptions and dancing.

Count Ludovico Nani di Mocenigo, First Secretary of the Italian Embassay at Tokio, has been appointed Acting Consul at Tientsin and is expected to arrive in Tientsin soon. The Count has been decorated with the Order of the Crown of Italy and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1907. He was appointed to the Tokio post in 1915.

Two German diplomatic representatives have arrived in Peking. The object of their visit at this time is to open negotiations with the Chinese government for the resumption of commercial relations between these two countries. They will remain in Peking for an indefinite period or until the negotiations have been brought to a successful issue.

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander-in-chief of the British Squadron in China waters, who had come to Tientsin on board the *Marason* on July 18, after having been entertained by the Civil Governor of Chihli, returned to Taku on the following day, and boarded the Flagship *Hawkins* The Admiral is expected to sail for Weihaiwei shortly.

The French military scouting party despatched by Colonel Pasquier on Monday morning for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the railway tracks

between Tientsin and Peking, which was repeatedly interrupted by the military operations, reached Peking on foot on July 20. Their report is that both railway and telegraphic communication are in working order.

The mission of Messrs. Simpson, Ferguson and Padoux, advisers to the Chinese government to Siberia for investigation of the situation connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway has been completed. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Padoux returned to Peking on July 12, and Mr. Simpson, who remained behind at Shanhaikwan for one day, returned to the Capital the following day.

*The Chen Pao*, one of Peking's liberal daily newspapers, after having announced that it would, "as long as force measures compelled it," publish nothing that might offend the sensibilities of the military authorities and even transmit to the public all the Anfu propaganda handed to it, was closed by representatives of the martial law administration of Peking, at 11 o'clock on July 14.

The International Press Club, which was known as an Anfu propaganda organ, has been freely distributing news in support of Marshal Tuan's forces and in favor of other Anfu activities. After the war in North China, it is believed that all the foreign members of the Club will withdraw or a reorganization is effected. They have no wish to associate with the members of the Anfu Club.

Japanese Minister Obata in a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in conversations with the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen Lu, is pressing the case of the Japanese subject shot and the Japanese gunboats fired upon in Hunan. Pending further instructions from Tokyo, he demands that vigorous action be taken by the Peking government to prevent repetition of the offence.

News has been received from Europe to the effect that the famous astronomical instruments removed by the Germans from Peking Observatory to Berlin in 1900 are being returned to China. They are now in Holland enroute to Peking. The instruments number nineteen in all. The most satisfactory feature is that the German government offered restitution of these instruments before the Treaty of Versailles had been framed.

There is great scarcity of food at Peking. The International Food Relief Committee, composed of distinguished foreigners in the Capital, has resolved to ask the Diplomatic Body through Dr. Charles D. Tenney to request the military authorities of both the Chihli and Anhwei factions of the Peiyang Party to allow one train of ten trucks daily to bring grain from Changchow, Honan. Wu Pei-fu is considering the sending of food to Peking.

The British legations have given out a statement against interference of their nationals in the present Chinese strife. It has taken steps "to have it made known to British subjects concerned that all participation in the present conflict on one side or the other should be strictly avoided as incompatible with the proper attitude to be observed by the subjects of a friendly nation, which was not concerned in, and absolutely opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Military and Civil Governors of Chihli released the students, both boys and girls, who had been imprisoned since April 12, on account of their activities against the Anfu Club, a political party under alien domination, on Saturday afternoon. Many of their Tientsin friends went to the prison to welcome these students home. Twenty motor cars were hired for the purpose. Reports received in Tientsin indicate that many students have enlisted in General Wu Pei-fu's army to fight Tuan's forces.

Almost all the important officials and well-to-do residents of Peking have come to Tientsin and are residing in the foreign concessions. They are afraid that there might be looting by Marshal Tuan's retreating soldiers in the Capital. Those who are poor and are unable to get away remain in Peking, and have to pay high prices for their food, which is beyond their means to purchase. There is a fear that the ricksha population of Peking may be forced to organize themselves into bands and rob shops and especially rice shops in the Capital.

Having practically been defeated, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui sent a petition to the President on July 18, stating that the Ting Kuo Chun (army for the pacification of the country) was organized with a view to upholding the laws and discipline of the country and that on account of his failure to carry out the campaign successfully, the President should dissolve the Ting Kuo Chun and dismiss him from government service. The President immediately returned his petition and urged him to remain at his post. Finally Marshal Tuan consented to withdraw his resignation.

The officers of the Japanese destroyers now anchored along the N. Y. K. Bund in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin were entertained by General Minami on the evening of July 18, at his official residence. Consul General Funatsu and Mr. Ishizawa, Chairman of the Municipal Council, shared the honor. On Monday, at noon, a luncheon party was held at the Japanese Officers' Mess at the Japanese Military Headquarters at Haikuangssu, in honor of the naval officers. On July 21, Mr. Funatsu invited these naval officers to a banquet given at his official residence in the British Concession.

Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling, wife of the former Prime Minister, has organized a home for destitute women and children who have been rendered homeless and foodless by the present military operations in North China. The refugee home is located at the ex-German barracks in the former German Concession, at the buildings of the Nankai College and at the Ta Ying Men School. Parties have been organized to search for these women and children who are in need of help and to bring them to the home where they will be sheltered and provided with food during the continuation of the military operations.

The June report of Superintendent H. S. Oldham of the British Municipal Police in Tientsin calls attention to the manner in which the use of the finger print system continues to show its value. "In June this year," says the report, "the No. 1 Section authorities arrested a Chinese for a big theft from a European, and on being sent to this office for examination as to his possible complicity with previous thefts from houses, which had taken place in this area, it was at once found that his finger prints were identical with those left in the Waverly Club and that he had at one time been employed there. He admitted the offence."

Fifty Americans gathered at the Wagons Lits Hotel at noon on July 16, to entertain Dr. C. D. Tenney, Councillor of the American Legation at Peking. Dr. Tenney, is leaving shortly for America after thirty-eight years of service for his country and the Chinese people in China. J. E. Baker, president of the American Association of North China, presided at the dinner, Dr. Tenney being seated at his right and Mr. Charles R, Crane, American Minister, at his

left. The Speaker dwelt upon how nobly Dr. Tenney had lived up to his tremendous responsibility. In Dr. Tenney's reply, he paid a tribute to the Chinese people for their progress during the recent years.

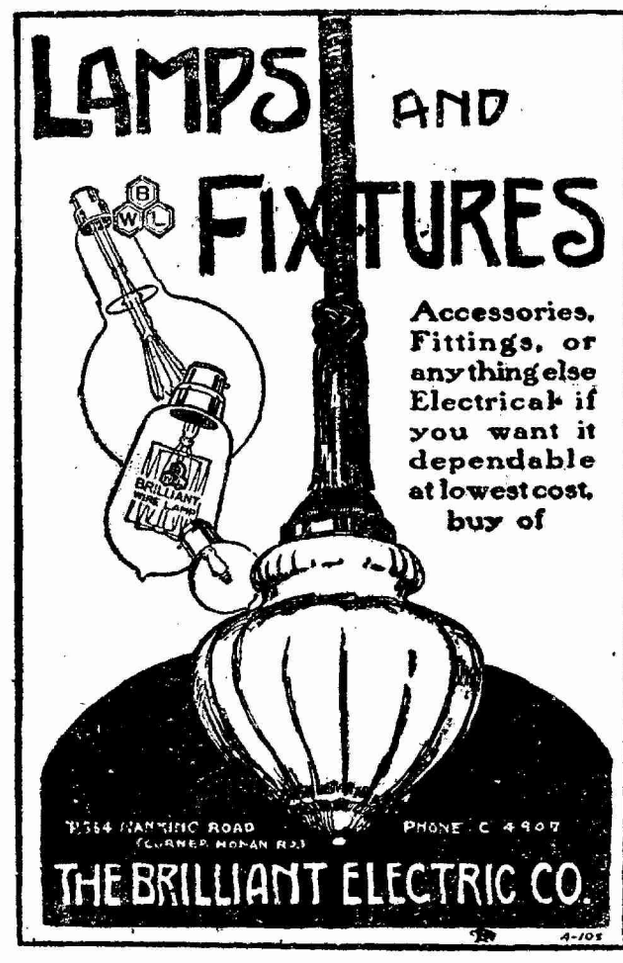
The American Congressional party, now coming to the Far East for a brief visit, is due to arrive in Tientsin and Peking about August 10, according to information received on July 20, by Mr. Fuller, the American Consul-General at Tientsin. The approximate itinerary will be something like this: Arrive Hongkong about July 31, remain there for several days and depart for Shanghai August 2, touching at Foochow enroute. Soochow, Nanking, Tsinanfu and Tientsin come next in the order given and the party expects to reach Peking on August 11. On the 12 the party will leave for Mukden and Seoul and plans to leave Seoul on the 16 for Japan via the Inland Sea.

The Confederation of Tientsin Students' Unions has held a meeting, and many resolutions were passed to the effect that an office should be established in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of raising subscriptions among the people, and that the proceeds should be used for the purpose of saving the nation in connection with the present fight in North China and that lectures should be given explaining why the members of the Anfu Club, especially Marshal Tuan and Little Hsu are traitors and enumerating their crimes, and explaining that the operations of "Army to save the country," which means Chihli forces, are purely for the sake of saving the republic and the people.

Railway communication between Peking and Tientsin, which was interrupted on Thursday and Friday, on account of the fighting between the Chihli and Anfu forces, was restored on Saturday evening. Early in the day foreign representatives of the line surveyed the track, cleared the congestion of rolling stock at Peitsang and beyond, repaired the slight damage done and then instructed other officials to send out the usual trains. The first to leave Tientsin was a special, the make-up of which, according to the *North China Star*, (Tientsin) comprised a locomotive, two cars and a guards' van. The train departed with only one passenger C. A. W. Rose, Commercial Attache of the British Legation.

Most of the important generals of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's forces are now prisoners of war in Chihli headquarters. General Wu Kwang-hsin, a brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan, is detained at the headquarters of General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh. General Chu Tung-feng, Commander of the First Division, is detained at the military headquarters at Paotingfu. General Fu Liang-tso, another right-hand man of Marshal Tuan, is detained in the office of the Civil Governor of Chihli at Tientsin. Many brigade commanders have also been made prisoners of war and are kept at Paotingfu. After the end of the strife, these prisoners of war will be formally tried by court-martial.

The Italian Legation has sold two trench mortars to Tuan Chi-jui's forces for $4,000 each. A large quantity of Italian arms and ammunition were also supplied to the same forces. One special train carrying 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition from Shanhaikwan, passed through Tientsin a week ago for Peking under the escort of Italian marines. The Chihli commanders have lodged strong protests with the Diplomatic Body, and the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce and the Chihli Provincial Assembly have wired to the Italian government and Parliament saying that the blood of innocent Chinese killed with Italian arms and ammunition, would be upon the heads of the Italian people. The Italian Legation has issued a statement to the press, admitting the sale of arms to Tuan's forces but stating that this was done by Italian naval men in China without its knowledge and promising to observe strict neutrality in the future. This matter has aroused much indignation of the people of China.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On July 19, the President issued a Mandate ordering the cessation of fighting between the Chihli and Anhwei forces. The Mandate reads: "Owing to some misunderstandings between the different troops, forces have been mobilized. On this account, a Mandate has been issued ordering the troops to withdraw to the places where they were originally stationed and devote themselves to the duty of upholding the general situation in the country. According to recent reports, fighting, however, is still going on with the result that the public is panic-stricken and different kinds of peaceful pursuits are badly interferred with. Of the poor people! How can they stand this state of affairs? Besides, in this sultry weather, it is a pity for the officers and men to encounter the horrors of war. Let the Commanders of all the troops concerned order their forces at the front to cease military operations and confine their activities within their own lines of defence pending the settlement of the question at issue. By doing this, they will fulfil our sincere wishes which have repeatedly found expression in the previous Mandates."

Tientsin, July 21.

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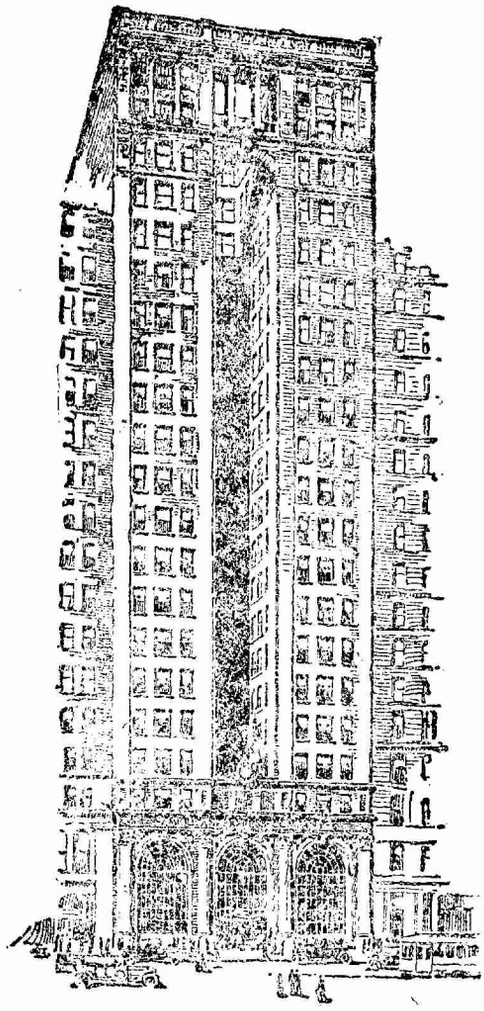

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# News from Central China

Beginning with July 21, the salt authorities of Hankow have increased the price of salt by $3 per Yin (200 catties).

An Orphanage School has been opened in Hankow by some Chinese philanthropists, and is now housed in the buildings of the Hankow Benevolent Society. The enrollment of the school is forty.

The Educational Commissioner of Hupeh has been instructed by the Ministry of Education in Peking to take steps to form a branch in this province of the Society for the Unification of Chinese National Dialect.

The administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway in Hankow has recently been reorganized in view of the political situation along the line. It is now temporarily under the direct control of General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang.

Under the direction of the Customs Superintendent at Ichang, Hupeh, a large quantity of seizures of opium was burned at the Railway Station on July 12. The quantity burned consisted of the seizures made May 1, and June 15, and amounted to 11,712 ounces.

About 20,000 soldiers of General Chang Chin-yao have been sent down to Wusueh from this center. They are now strolling the streets of that city with their arms, and the people are in a state of great nervousness in spite of comforting proclamations of the officials.

It is reported that Changteh, Hunan, has just had the greatest flood in ten years. The main street in the city was a raging torrent on July 12. The dike on the river bank started to break, and boats, rafts and houses in the country round were swept away and destroyed. But the water is now receding.

Business in the native markets of Hankow has been stagnated by the political outbreak in Hankow last week end and the situation following developed. Pratically all guilds are hesitating to jeopardize their business. Most rich shops in the Chinese city of Hankow have removed their goods to the foreign concessions for fear of looting soldiery.

After having been blockaded for some time by the military operations along the Peking-Hankow line, through traffic between Hankow and Paoting has been resumed. All damaged sections on the line have been repaired. It is understood that through traffic with Peking will be restored in case fighting can be halted in the North within one week.

It is announced by the British Municipal Council that with the written permission of the British Consul-General no person, except Consular officers, of the Council duly authorized local Volunteers, and Military and Naval officers, shall under any pretense discharge any firearm or carry offensive or defensive arms within the limits of the British Concession.

The collection of tea in the tea mountains between Hupeh and Hunan is greatly hindered this year by the presence of routed soldiers from Hunan. Thirty-eight tea shops in Hankow petitioned the military governor of Hupeh last week, requesting him to issue special passports to the tea merchants, so that they may go into the tea districts without molestation from the looting soldiery.

Lot-holders of the British Concession of Hankow met at the Victoria Hall on July 21, to discuss the question of renewal of Crown leases. It is understood that the British government proposes to extend the old 99 year leases now for a further period of 99 years in consideration of annual payment. It

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New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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was decided that the government should be petitioned to have the matter reconsidered. The meeting as a whole seems to insist on renewals as a matter of right.

The funeral of Madam Woo Chung-yen, wife of Dr. Woo, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hupeh, took place on July 20, at 9 a. m. when the Italian orchestra of Hankow played "Nearer My God to Thee." After that, the neat foreign coffin in which the remains of Madam Woo was encased was removed to the hearse with the following officiating as pall-bearers: P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul General, G. Lecomte, French Consul-General, A. T. Beltchenko, Russian Consul-General, and A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow. The coffin is now in the Cantonese Mausoleum at Hanyang,

The charge of selling fraudulently packed aniline dye under the "Two Duck" label used by Andersen, Meyer and Company, as sales agents for Sherwin, Williams and Company, was concluded on July 22, in the Mixed Court of Hankow before Magistrate Ho and J. C. Huston, American Vice-Consul in Hankow, sitting as Assessor. Wang Ye-ho, one of the five dealers, who had received counterfeit label cargo from Shanghai, and was therefore under suspicion, was fined $100, and the 112 packages of false label cargo are to be destroyed in the presence of a representative of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Hankow.

According to the weekly report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, business in the market for exports in Hankow continues very quiet and though there are cheap offers in the markets in England few purchases of any kind are reported. There is considerable anxiety felt locally regarding the political situation which has again become very obscure. In the market for imported piece goods and cotton yarn, there is absolutely nothing doing—no inquiry and no clearances. Improvement need not be expected until the hordes of soldiers now practically surrounding Hankow move away, and the political situation adjusts itself.

Although there is an Anti-Opium Society in existence in Hankow, nothing whatever has been done. Inquiry elicits that the inactivities of the society is largely due to the unwillingness of the Japanese anthorities in the Japanese Concession to help in the matter. The said society is composed of both Chinese and foreigners. As the Japanese Concession is almost the only place in Hankow where the opium traffic is being safely carried on, the Anti-Opium Society once approached the Japanese authorities, soliciting their help in the matter. But the Japanese instead of helping to stop the traffic, continue their course of indirectly encouraging the trade in order to keep this a source of revenue to them.

In the issue of July 20 of the *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a Japanese controlled Chinese daily newspaper in Hankow that has been hurling diatribes against Americans since its publication and has been espousing the Anfu cause in the recent political struggle in China, appeared an interesting news item under the following caption: "Americans Supply General Tsao Kun with Money" and the news follows, "According to the news from Tientsin, the International Banking Corporation, an enterprise of the Americans, has accepted the military loans of General Tsao Kun." General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, is the central figure in the present efforts of the Chihli faction to combat the Anfu political clique that has been dictating the Chinese politics for the past few years with strong Japanese backing.

General Wu Kwang-hsin of the Anfu clique is still being bottled up in Wang Chan-yuan's yamen at Wuchang, his attempt at General Wang's life having failed. All his troops in the province and along the Peking Hankow line have been either disarmed

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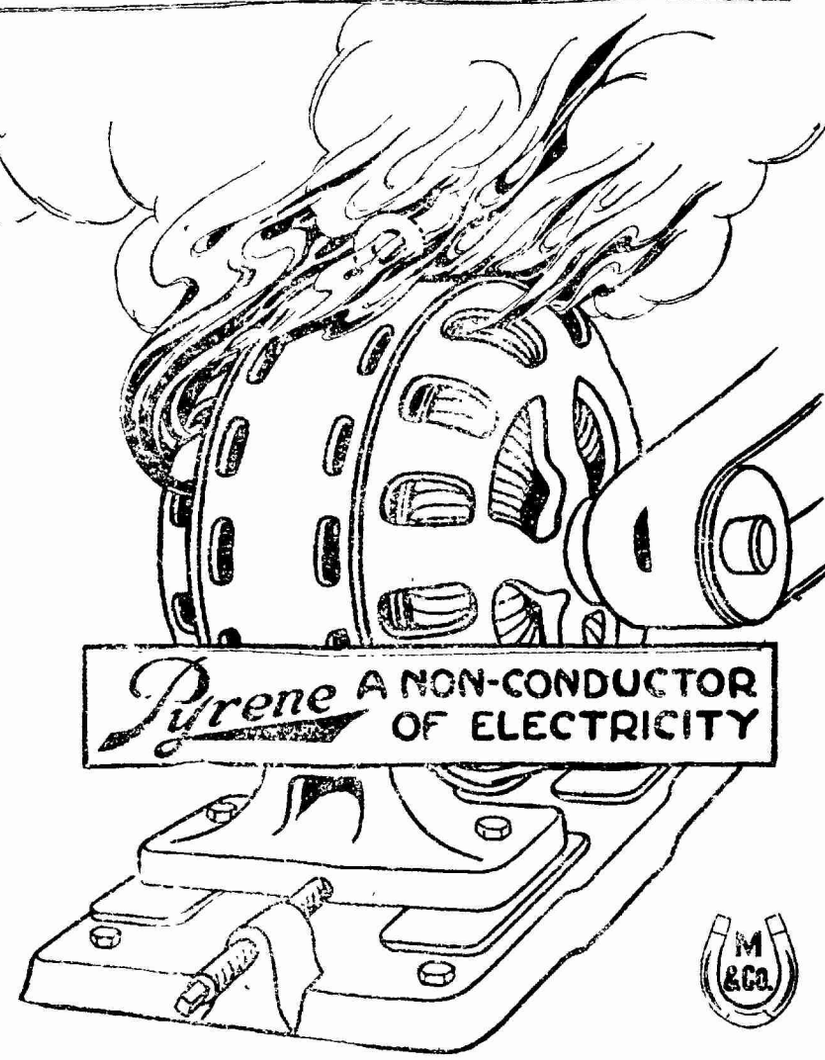


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or disbanded and sent home by General Wang, and consequently an attack on Hankow or Wuchang was averted. All efforts to effect General Wu's release have been unfruitful, and General Wang seems firm in his attitude toward General Wu, though he is showing courtesies to the general in arrest and imprisonment. Wu's associates in Peking have also done all in their power to have General Wu set free by way of saving face for the Anfuites. Since the imprisonment of General Wu, sequestered boxes of munitions of war have been discovered in hotels in Hankow, thus laying bare the scheme of the Anfu general to smash these cities.

Hankow, July 24, 1920.

# News from South China

K. Ohta, Japanese Consul-General in Canton, will leave here next month for home on furlough.

To guard against the activity of Tuan Chi-jui's agents in Canton, the Military Governor is offering a reward of a hundred dollars for the arrest of each of them caught.

Reports from Szechuen say that all civil courts under the jurisdiction of the Military government have been suspended since the resumption of fighting in that province.

The Government of Kwangtung will likely allow the gambling monopoly to continue for another three years, as the military commanders are insisting in the continuation of the traffic.

Chan Shiu-sun, representative of the Chinese Students Union to the Straits Settlements for raising funds, has returned to Canton. He reports the success of getting more than $25,000.

A recent report of the Euro-American Returned Students' Association in Canton shows that there are 110 foreign educated young men and women active in this city, every one holding a good position.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has resolved to delay the admission of girls into the High Normal School, in spite of demands by the girls supported by the Provincial Educational Conference.

The water in the principal rivers of Kwangtung is subsiding, and there is no further fear of serious floods. The recent high water destroyed 20 percent of the crops, but the excellence of the harvest has made up for the loss.

The military governors of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung are making arrangements for a federation of common defence against the Anhwei or Anfu Military Party now led by Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-tseng.

The Military government in Canton has protested against Japanese aid to Tuan Chi-jui, sending a formal note to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking through the senior consul here, Mons. J. Beauvais, French Consul-General.

General Li Lieh-chun, formerly Chief of Staff of the Military government, reached Yunnanfu July 12. Lui Kung-mong, commanding the Constitutionalist troops in Chekiang, has been appointed Chief of Staff in place of General Li.

For the first time since the war, the French community in Canton celebrated July 14 on a large scale. The programme here included reception to official visitors in the Consulate-General in the morning, garden party, evening illumination, dance, fireworks' and other events.

Lee Ming-tak, a leading athletic promoter in Canton, formerly physical director of the High Normal School, left Canton for Antwerp last week to be present at the opening of the International Olympiad and also to arrange for the representation of China at the next meet.

Kidnapping is the prevailing crime in Canton just now. The other day five students from the Ellis Kadoorie College in Honam were taken away while the boys were in a sampan in a pleasure trip just within the Canton Harbor. The culprits are asking $15,000 ransom for the release of these five students.

The National Press Association of China has announced the following as a special committee of five to consider and act on the organization of a school of journalism in connection with one of the universities of good standing in this country: Hin Wong, editor of the *Canton Times*; Sun Fo, an assistant editor of the *Canton Times;* Gam Lu Chi, editor of the *Yan Sing Pao*, (Canton); and Huang Yen-pei and Wu Tze-hui of the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao*, Shanghai.

H. W.

Canton, July 16, 1920.

**NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS**

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

**MILLARD'S REVIEW**

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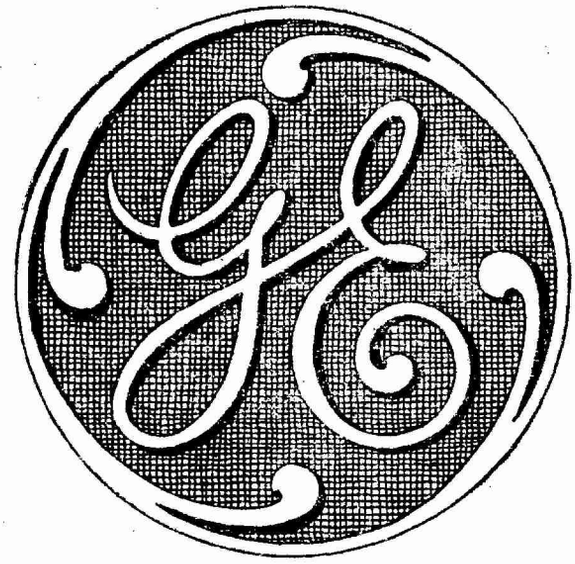

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# Who's Who in China

**Dr. S. T. Kong**
**(江順德)**

*Dr. S. T. Kong is a well-known American trained mining engineer in Central China and is a resident of Hankow. He is a native of Pao-an District, Canton, and is now forty years of age. Attended Tientsin University, Tientsin, 1895-1900. The year of 1902 found him in the University of California, where he studied for three years, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1905. After that he spent two more years in the States attending Columbia University from which he got an M. A. degree in 1907. Upon returning to China, he was called to attend the examination for returned students in Peking, and was conferred with a doctors' degree in engineering by the then Imperial Chinese government in 1909. He also successfully passed the Palace examination in Peking and was given a Hanlin degree by the government.*

*Immediately upon his return to China, he was engaged as mining and metallurgical engineer by the Provincial government of Hunan at Changsha, which position he held until 1909. In 1909-1912, he was engineer-in-chief for the Lead and Silver Smelting Works of the Hunan government. This work is the first work started by Chinese on a scientific scale, and is still going on at present. The year following found him as engineer-in-chief for the Canton government, where concurrently he was co-director for the Canton Government Analytical Laboratory and Chemical Department. He was engineer-in-chief for the Tsang Shing Mau-Fung-Shan Gold Mining and Milling Company 1913-1915. After that he was engineer-in-chief and technical manager of the Hupeh Government Smelting Works which is for smelting antimony. When the Great War was over, the price of antimony dropped almost to nothing. Dr. S. T. Kong proposed to the Hupeh government to run the works for smelting Chinese copper cash for copper and zinc. He succeeded in turning out pure copper and zinc which played a great part in keeping down the price of foreign copper in the province.*

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*Now Dr. Kong is starting some useful work on his own account. He has promoted the Bright Star Company, of which he is the manager and engineer-in-chief. This company manufactures zinc oxide, colors and paints, having works in Changsha, Hunan, and head office in Hankow. It is attempting to manufacture good Chinese paints by scientific methods, having ordered some machinery for manufacturing paints from America. It expects to put up works in Hankow as well in Hunan. The company is financed entirely by Chinese, the capital being $100,000. According to Customs Returns for 1919, the total import of foreign paints to China amounted to Tls. 7,000,000, and in view of the possibilities in this trade, this Chinese company is working hard to develop the Chinese paint industry.*

*Besides being an able mining engineer, Dr. Kong is also an enthusiatic social worker. He is interested in the Chinese Y. M. C. A., and is the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wu-Han Chinese Y. M. C. A. He is also member of the Board of Trustees of Boone University, Wuchang, and member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers from 1905 to date.*

*Hankow, June 25, 1920.* *P. J.*

# Week's News Summary

## CHINA

*July 22.* Attack by General Tsao Kun on Italians and Japanese for furnishing arms to the Anfu faction denied by the Italian Minister at Peking.——Shanghai organizations place ban on sale of new Anfu bonds.——Communication with Peking blocked.

*July 23.* International troops opening up Tientsin-Peking Railway brush with Anfu troops near Fengtai.——Fighting has ceased pending peace negotiations.——Attempts to release Wu Kwan-hsin from imprisonment at Hankow fail—Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu issues manifesto against Anfu Club.

*July 24.* Little Hsu's troops demoralized and General is said in, Peking report, to be seeking Japanese protection—Chihli troops still advancing toward Peking.——Tuchun Li Shun issues order for arrest of General Wang-I-Tang, chief Northern peace delegate, now in Shanghai charging him with creating internal disturbances.

*July 25.* Acceptance of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's resignation assured, Peking dispatch says.——Wang Shih-Chen asked by President Hsu, according to a report, to form new cabinet.——Wire and rail communication with Peking fully resumed.——Wang-I-Tang denies charges of Li Shun.——Naning report says General Li Shun is moving troops to boundaries of Chekiang and Anhui provinces.

*July 26.* President Hsu continues to table Tuan's resignation, refusing to accept responsiblity for Marshal's acts.——Resignation of three Anfu cabinet ministers expected——Wu Pei-fu's troops near Fengtai.

*July 27.* Chang Tso-ling completely surrounds Peking with troops, assuming control of the situation, and again bottling up city.——Martial law proclaimed in Kiangsi province by Tuchun Li Shun——Little Hsu escapes from Peking.

*July 28.* Peking report says Little Hsu and General Ting Shih-yuan, while traveling to Mongolia in an

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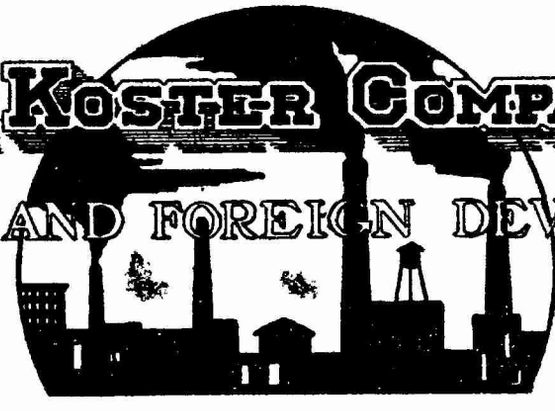

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airplane, were shot down and captured by General Wang Ting-chen's troops.——Resignations of Ministers of Finance, Communications, Justice and Vice-minister of Justice accepted, Vice-minister of Communications disappears.——Wang-I-Tang asks Li Shun to explain act.——Shanghai rumor says Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsi will probably be asked to form new cabinet and Wu Pei-fu will succeed him—Peking report says Chang Tso-ling has arrived at Tientsin and it is believed that an understanding has been arrived at between the Mukden chief and Wu Pei-fu.——Shanghai organizations issue statement urging the calling of a constitutional convention.

## JAPAN

*July 22.* Tokio report says Japanese urge establishment of buffer state in Siberia.

*July 26.* Opposition leader in Japanese House charges business depression caused by speculations of Japanese ministers of the cabinet.——Tokio issues statement maintaining neutrality in Chinese internal warfare.

*July 27.* Tokio makes official announcement of illness of Japanese Emperor from diabetes.——Opposition party asks probe of ministers speculative activities.——Viscount Ogochi in House of Lords attacks national defense plans of government at "vanity of militarism."

*July 28.* Japanese ministers deny speculation.——British business man, Mr. Shaw, held in Korea because of lack of passport.——Vladivostok dispatch says Japanese troops raided Sinerovka on July 7, killing eighty Russians and Chinese and confiscating property.

## GENERAL

*July 23.* Arab rebellion on Euphrates said to be spreading.——Irish police sack town of Taum as retaliation against Sinn Fein activities.——Russia rejects British note proposing armistice with Poland.

*July 24.* Three killed and thirty wounded in clash at Belfast.——Poles declare Soviet drive finished.——Wilson calls meeting of Assembly of League of Nations for November 15, at Geneva.——U. S. lifts restrictions on importation of Russian gold to America.

*July 25.* Fighting continues at Belfast between Unionists and Sinn Feiners.——French government resumes diplomatic relations with the Vatican.——Poles prepare to offer peace to Soviets with Allied approval.

*July 26.* French and British government make public agreement regarding oil lands in Russia, Mesopotamia and North Africa.——Belfast rioting continues with thirteen dead and two to three hundred wounded.

*July 27.* Death of William K. Vanderbilt, American financier, announced.—Lloyd George issues statement that there is no possibility of Ireland's obtaining complete independence and predicting an increasing crisis.——Soviet Russia agrees to arrange armistice with Poland.

*July 28.* July 30, announced as beginning of Polish-Russian armistice.——Adrianople taken by Greek forces.——Paris dispatch says Lloyd George is ill and has been ordered to take an immediate and absolute rest.——Belfast reported quiet with the military and police in control.

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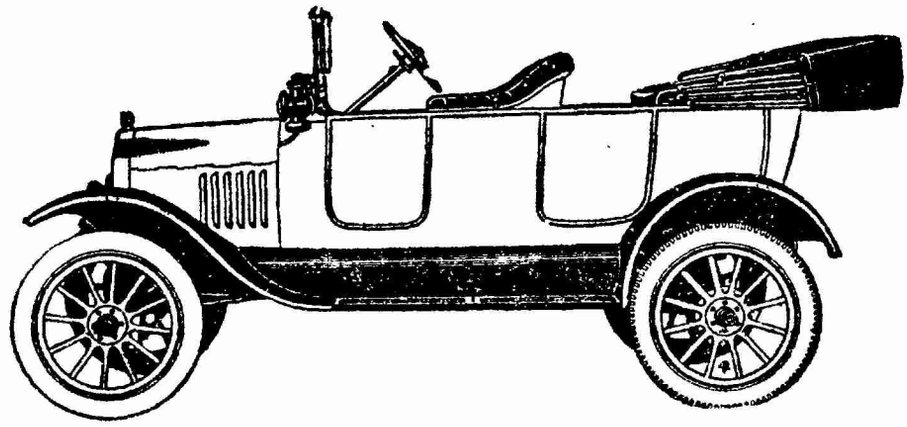

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# Men and Events

G. W. McMillan, formerly manager in Shanghai for the firm of Charles T. Stork and Company, departed this week for London and Paris where he will act as European agent for Waite, McClabe and Company, Inc., of New York and Shanghai.

Harry J. Naughton, and Mrs. Naughton of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Honolulu, passed through Shanghai on Thursday, July 22 on the *s. s. Venzuela*. Mr. Naughton has recently been transferred to the San Francisco office as general passenger agent.

Owyang King, former Chinese Consul to San Francisco, arrived in San Francisco recently on his way to London, accompanied by his son, Earl Owyang, who is planning to enter Cambridge University this fall. Earl Owyang is connected with the United States immigration service.

Juan G. Torrado, vice-president and treasurer of the A. G. Santos and Company, Manila, P. I. is expected to arrive in Shanghai at any early date where he will be employed by the Andersen, Meyer and Company, according to the *Philippines National Weekly*. Mr. Torrado has also been connected with the *National Weekly*.

The death occurred at Tsingtao on July 20 of H. Finklestein of Shanghai. Mr. Finklestein had only been ill a short time and was 39 years old. He was honorary treasurer and later president of the Oheil Moishi Synagogue and also treasurer of the Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society as well as prominent in the business circle.

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Counsellor to the U. S. legation at Peking, arrived in Shanghai last week, accompanied by Mrs. Tenney and are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai. Dr. and Mrs. Tenney are enroute to America. Several Chinese and American organizations are planning to hold receptions in his honor.

C. P. Loh, manager of Tai Chong and Company, Shanghai, a Chinese furniture manufacturing and contracting firm, Nanking Road, Shanghai, went to Ningpo on Saturday, July 24, to attend the graduation exercises of a private school which he maintains in that city. The students in the school are from four families of his district and number about 150.

A. R. Burt, American business man, who has been in Shanghai and China generally for several months, expects to depart next week, accompanied by his wife on a trip through the Near East and Europe, expecting to arrive in New York in about one year. He expects to represent a number of firms in China, who have interests in Strait Settlements, Dutch Indies and Europe. He will spend several weeks in Hongkong, where his address will be in care of the King's Clear Hotel.

J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of *Millard's Review*, was elected vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, for district fifteen, which includes Hawaii, Philippines, China and Japan, at the annual convention of the organization which was held in Indianapolis, Ind., in June. A. R. Hager, former president of the Advertising Club of China, Shanghai, and manager of the International Correspondence Schools attended as a delegate of the local organization.

Among those departing for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Saturday, July 31, are the following: Dr. J. C. McCracken, Dean of the Pennsylvania Medical College in China, and Mrs. McCracken and family; Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former legal adviser to China and daughter, Miss Laura Willoughby; F. J. White, president of the Shanghai College, Mrs. White and family; C. L. Boynton of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai; F. J. Raven of the Raven Trust Company and the American Oriental Banking Corporation; Mrs. J. B. Sawyer and sister, Miss Mary McConnell.

The American Congressmen who will visit China early in August will be entertained while here by both the American and Chinese communities. They will arrive early on Sunday morning, August 8. The Senators and Representatives, will be entertained at a business

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luncheon at the American Club, on Monday, Aug. 9, and on the evening of the same day the entire party will be given a dinner by the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, American Association of China, and the American Bar Association, together with the wives and families of the members. In addition, the visiting ladies will be entertained by the American Woman's Club. The Chinese in Shanghai and vicinity are planning various forms of entertainment, one phase of which will be a trip to Hangchow on Tuesday, August 10, after which the party will depart on Wednesday morning for Peking, Tientsin, and intermediate points.

In the *Review* for July 24, under the heading "News From Central China," appeared an item to the effect that the steamer *Loong Mow*, operated by Mackenzie and Company on the upper Yangste, had been wrecked on July 14, at a place fourteen miles beyond Ichang. According to information supplied to the *Review* this week by Mackenzie and Company, the steamer was not totally wrecked but suffered a seriously damaged bow which necessitated a trip to Shanghai for repairs. The steamer was caught in the swift current of the Yangste gorges and was forced headon against the bank. The *Loong Mow* is a new steamer and was built especially for the Upper Yangste service. It was built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works and was on its maiden trip. It is expected soon to have the boat back in commission.

L. C. Kiang Kang-hu of the Oriental Department of the Univetsity of California and director of the Chinese collection in the Library of Congress, Washington D. C., is in Shanghai, on a year's visit in China. He is accompanied by Witter Bynner, poet and professor of English poetry in the University of California; Professor Bufano, artist and instructor in Italian, University of California; and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ficke, artists and poets of New York. Professor Kiang will spend the present year in traveling and lecturing in China. He has been connected with the Oriental Department of the University of California the last seven years, previous to that time he was a member of the faculty of Peking University. The Chinese collection in the Library of Congress of Washington, of which he is director is said to have 60,000 volumes, the largest collection of Chinese books outside of China. The next largest collection being 13,000 volumes in the University of California.

Among the American Congressmen who are expected in Shanghai on August 8 or 9, is one man in whom the American business men in China are especially interested. Hon. Leonidas C. Dyer of St. Louis, Mo., who is accompanied by Mrs. Dyer and their two daughters, is the father of a bill in Congress that originated with the American Chamber of Commerce of China at Shanghai, which if passed will permit the organization of American firms for specific purposes of foreign trade. The bill when it becomes a law will permit the organization of American corporations, in China especially, that will place American business in this part of the world on an even footing with British, Japanese and French firms trading in this field. The bill has now been before Congress for two years, but failed of passage in the closing days of the last session. It is expected that the regulation will be reintroduced in the coming session of Congress and that it has good chance of passage in the new session.

## New Names in Congressional Party Lists

Edmund F. Erk, secretary of the house Committee of Foreign Affairs, is secretary of the party of American Congressmen, which will arrive in Shanghai on the U. S. A. transport, *Great Northern*, on August 8, according to the latest information received. He is accompanied by Mrs. Erk and their child. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, is also a member of the party.

Representative William W. Hasting (D) Tahlequah, Oklahoma, is accompanied by Mrs. Hastings and three daughters. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, is with the party, accompanied by Mrs. Reinsch and daughter. John Burke, treasurer of the United States, has his son and daughter with him. Representative Henry J. Steel of Pennsylvania is accompanied by his daughter. Representative Everett Saunders of Indiana and Mrs. Saunders, who are members of the party, were omitted from the first list as was Representative Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles, with his wife and two daughters; Thomas Sterling; Mrs. Blankenship; daughter and son of Congressman D. R. Anthony Jr.; sister and three daughters of Congressman C. D. Sullivan; Senator and Mrs. William J. Harris and daughter; Congressman and Mrs. J. C. de Veyra and two daughters; and wife of Congressman J. Y. Sanders.

## "Yes, I Like My American Tricycle"

The above picture is Miss Ida Hsu, the five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hsu En-yuan of Peking. Mr. Hsu is vice-president of the new Chinese-American Bank. The tricycle was purchased by Mr. Hsu while on his recent trip to the United States. The Customs figures for 1919 show that China, during


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**Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.**

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The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

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All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

## INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.



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that year, purchased Taels 577,695 worth of foreign toys and games of which amount Taels 183,982 came from the United States.

### Of Special Interest

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Sheridan at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, on Monday, July 26.

General and Mme. W. N. Ivanoff of Nanking, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Irene, to Capt. B. D. Issaieff, and of their younger daughter, Satiana, to Capt. C. E. Molland. Both Capt. Issaieff and Capt. Molland are attached to the Chinese Postal Service at Nanking.

The graduation exercises of the Dong-Nyi school, a school for helpless girls and boys,' were held on Sunday, July 25, at No. 265 Rue de Lagrene, Shanghai. The program consisted of an exhibition of the year's work, including Chinese, English, French, and a reception to the foreign guests. Miss Y. C. York is guardian of the school.

The Second Art Exhibition of the Shanghai Pegasus Society, under the auspices of the World Chinese Students' Federation, was opened at No. 51 Bubbling Well Road last week and will remain open to the public from 1 till 8 p.m. daily to July 27. The exhibits, which occupy three rooms, are all of modern Chinese art. About 120 pictures are on display covering all classes of subjects, and the majority of them are for sale. Probably the most striking of them all is a painting by Hsu Chong Yi, entitled "The Fruits of Modern Scientific Warfare."

Mrs. M. E. Wortman, wife of one of the partners in the firm of Olds, Wortman and King and one of the wealthiest men in Portland, recently had an experience while touring in Western China that does not befall the usual sight-seer. Mrs. Wortman was a passenger on the Robert Dollar steamer, *Dollar II*, when it was attacked by bandits a few miles this side of Chungking. She was at breakfast when the pirates began firing on the vessel and knowing that the dining salon was not protected by armor she dropped on the floor and awaited results. One bullet from the gun of one of the bandits passed over the table exactly where she was sitting and another passed through her stateroom, within a few inches of her bed. Mrs. Wortman is now in Shanghai and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson of A. O. Anderson and Company.

# Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

## Chinese Morality

*From the "Hongkong Daily Press" (British)*

About ten years ago an eminent American Sociologist, Professor Edward Ross of the University of Wisconsin, visited China, and he allowed himself to indulge in prophecy. "The exciting part of the transformation in China," he wrote, "will take place in our time. In forty years there will be telephones and moving-picture shows and appendicitis and sanitation and baseball nines and bachelor maids in every one of the thirteen hundred *ksien* districts of the Empire. The renaissance of a quarter of the human family is

(Continued on Page 497)

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# Some of the Leaders in the Industrial Development at Wusih, China

Mr. Wang Kan-sing, President Wusih Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Tsai Chien-san, Manager of the Chiu Feng Flour Mill Shown Herewith

Mr. Hsu Tao-sung, a Prominent Silk Dealer

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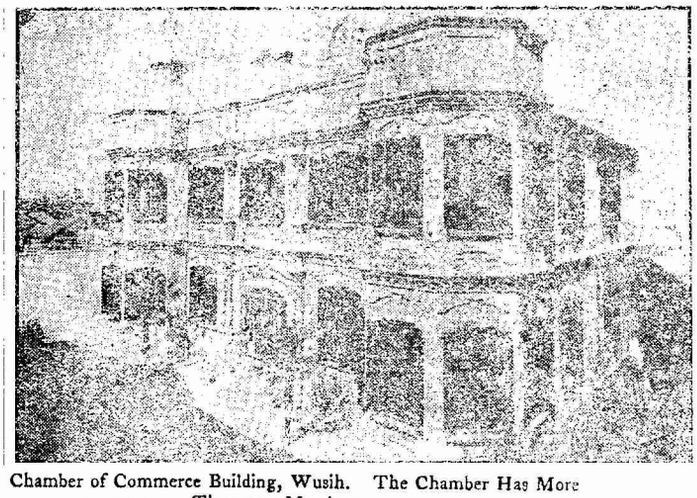
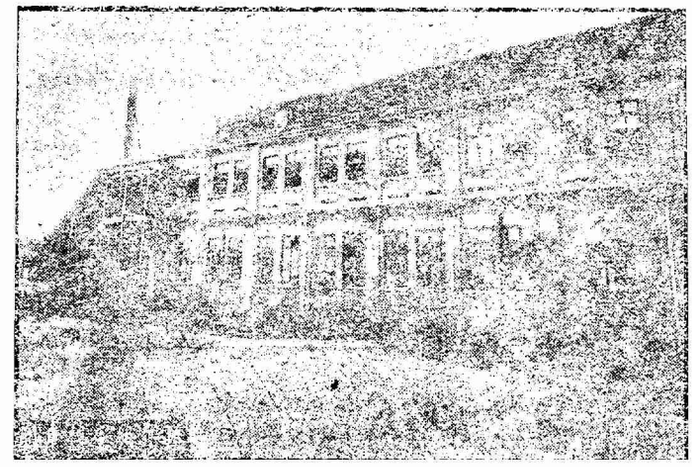


Chamber of Commerce Building, Wusih. The Chamber Has More Than 200 Members



The Ching Nee Silk Filature

13-544

occurring before our eyes and we have only to sit in the parquet and watch the stage." We have a very good view of the great process of change in Hongkong. But it is noticeable that, in these days of diversions, there are a number of Europeans who are almost unconscious of the important world process of transformation which is taking place before their eyes. It is not that they are indifferent; it simply is that they do not notice such things. But history is being made at aviation speed and world processes are telescoped. For all that the ultraconservatives may say, China is changing. The Customs returns show that the trade of the country is expanding; machinery, in quite valuable quantities, is being imported; education on Western lines is being extended. But are the Chinese themselves changing? Can we find any contrast between the national characteristics revealed to us to-day and those observed by the English pioneers of a hundred years ago? After thirteen years of experience with the younger generation of Chinese, and after travelling thousands of miles in China, Dr. C. K. Edmunds of Canton recently came to the conclusion that the distinction between the Oriental and the Occidental lies in technique and knowledge, not in intellectual calibre. The dominant influences which have shaped the course of Chinese education have been religion, government and reverence for antiquity. The whole nation has been moulded by the remarkable system of competitive examinations which has been such a striking feature of their national history. Like many other things in China, the theory underlying this system was splendid. There never was such a democratic method of obtaining officials to govern a country. The poorest youth, if he were intelligent and ambitious, might aspire to become a Viceroy. The great idea of the originators of the system was that, by a process of selection through written examinations, only the most learned would reach exalted positions; it was also argued that intellectual men are those most likely to be moral as they are so well acquainted with wisdom. The Chinese have, it is true, acquired, in the course of their long existence as a nation, more than one kind of philosophy. That is to say there exists in China several quite different ways of viewing the nature of man and the world in which a man lives. There is the Taoist, the Buddhist and what is generally called the Confucian point of view. These three systems have caused much strife between their adherents, and, strange as it may seem to us who know how tolerant are the Chinese of to-day, the strife led to persecution. But in these days when we speak of Chinese philosophy we mean Confucian philosophy; when we consider Chinese morality it is the moral principles rooted in that philosophy that we are thinking about. The Chinese moralists believe that it is on the theory that man's nature is good that the practicability of morality depends. "Let the people first know this one root and source of morality, and then they will earnestly endeavour to do good and to put away vice." So wrote one of the Chinese moralists; the summation of the teaching of the famous Book of Three Characters is in the phrase "At man's beginning, his nature is radically good. That is more comforting than the idea, prevalent in Europe for centuries, that by nature man is evil. Now it is worthy of note that the theory of the government of China in the days when the Son of Heaven ruled was that the basis of government should be moral agency in preference to that by

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physical force. It is quite impossible to discuss, in detail, the positive rules of Confucian or Chinese morality, but it can be said that, speaking generally, they accord very nearly with those of the ten commandments which state definitely man's duty to man. The Confucianist, like the Christian, sums up the whole matter in the injunction:

"Do to others as you would they should do to you." But the struggle for existence in China has been so great that the stern laws of nature which at the last resource impel man to fight for the life of himself and his dependents, has brought about a struggle between physical and moral influences. The Chinese are often accused of an excessive desire for money-making but in that respect, again, we must remember the intensity of the struggle for survival. "The whole wits of nearly every living Chinese man (and woman) seem to be devoted to turning to pecuniary profit every incident in which he has had, or has, or may have a hand, direct or indirect." That is the verdict of Professor E. H. Parker, of the University of Manchester, formerly one of His Britannic Majesty's Consuls in China. And yet the generosity of Chinese individuals has not been inconspicuous. And, after all, the English are really rather proud of Napoleon's remark that they are "a nation of shopkeepers." A great deal of can't is allowed to creep into conversation about money and "dollar hunting." Perhaps, in addition to the faults and even the vices, of which the monogamic West is not entirely free, the Chinese have others; but it must be confessed that generally speaking, human nature, under similar circumstances, is not so very different in China from what it is in America or Great Britain, as is generally supposed. The great mass of the Chinese are, indeed, sunk in material interests, but a large majority of Europeans are alo open to the same accusation. But in China, as in America and Europe, there is a minority actuated by higher motives, aiming at loftier ideals. There have been notable examples of the admirable work of this minority in Chinese history. The fact is that the Chinese are a nation, like the British, which is composed of men and women exhibiting many varieties of character, both in degree and in quality, which many other collections of men and women called nations exhibit. In general it is common for many of us to associate the word morality with just one special type of morality. It is quite true that the Oriental outlook concerning women, is different to that of the West. For the present we must leave a discussion of that fascinating subject and conclude by suggesting that, for all the rapid changes which are taking place in material matters in China, it will take much longer to change entirely the Chinese conception of life's value. And yet it would be foolish to ignore the symptoms which show that many of the new generation are discontented with the old ideals of conduct which have been established in China for centuries.

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## The Lesson of Hawaii

*From The San Francisco Chronicle*

A large delegation of Congressmen leave Monday to look things over in Hawaii and the Philippines. The visitors will find many interesting matters to engage their attention, but we venture to say that the most instructive sight of all will be a view of the result of Japanese colonization in the Hawaiian islands.

Better than any words or figures could tell them, the present situation in Hawaii will show these members of the national legislature just what is to be expected whenever Japanese in considerable numbers are permitted to get a foothold. In Hawaii the Japanese, originally imported to work the sugar plantations, have now become the most numerous division of the population. That they are not now completely in control of the islands is due solely to the fact that the immigrants have not been able to obtain citizenship. But in a few years this fact will no longer be of consequence. Their children, born on the soil, will be citizens and as soon as the multitudes of them now growing up on the islands reach the voting age they will be able to assume political control of the territory.

It will not be long before we shall see a Japanese legislature sitting in Honolulu, and if Hawaii should be admitted to the Union as a State, a Japanese Governor in the executive mansion. We would then have the spectacle of an American State entirely under the control of a race that cannot be American, but must remain foreign. So long as the islands remain a territory, with an appointive Governor, we can retain that much control and, under the circumstances, it is not likely that we will ever admit what would inevitably be a Japanese State.

# Chinese-American Co-operation in the Development of Yunnan Mines

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE government of Yunnan, and the Orient Mines Company of New York, have jointly formed a Sino-American company called the Yunnan Ming Hsing Mining Company for the development of mining properties in Northwestern Yunnan. Thirty odd American engineers have been working there with J. W. Finch, as engineer-in-chief. Silver and lead in large quantities have been discovered.

American activities in that province are being favored by both the people and the provincial government. Large sums have already been spent by the American partners during the last three years in investigation and development work. The first group of American engineers sent from America to prospect for silver and lead began work in March of 1918. Finding that the property was worth developing, a company was formed in September 1919. It was a Sino-American undertaking, but it is a purely Chinese corporation operating under a Chinese charter.

The Yunnan Ming Hsing Mining Company is the first attempt really to operate a mining enterprise under a Chinese charter. Its promoters declare that thus far it has been successful, and do not believe they will encounter any difficulty in dealing with the Chinese authorities. In their opinion, all Chinese-American

enterprises should be run upon that basis and on no other if genuine co-operation of the Chinese is desired.

The president of the company is Wu Shih-shun, former Chief of the Yunnan Bureau of Finance, a man of considerable modern business experience although he has been in contact with foreigners for only a short time. Its engineer-in-chief is Mr. Finch. One of the best known mining engineers, in America, Mr. Finch has been general manager of some of the largest mining enterprises in the United States. All credit for the successful formation of the company belongs to him. Having been in China for a number of years investigating mines, he has come to know the Chinese people thoroughly. This knowledge of the people among whom he is now working has helped him greatly in his negotiations with the Yunnan authorities with regard to the formation of the company. Had it not been for his able handling of the negotiations, they might have ended in failure.

It is interesting to know that as a result of the growth of American influence in that remote province in recent times, Yu Yun-lung, former Civil Governor of Yunnan, several months ago, made a trip to the United States, accompanied by C. Y. Chiu, an American returned student, who has held several important positions in Peking, one of them being English Secretary to the Senate when C. T. Wang was Vice-Speaker after the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. The trip of Mr. Lu to America was undertaken to study conditions in that country. Since the arrival of so many American engineers in Yunnan, the interest of the people in that province in commercial conditions in America has been greatly aroused.

Besides working the silver-lead mines, a number of American engineers are investigating the tin mines in Cochiu and the Tungchwang copper mines, both of which are famous as they are supposed to contain the largest quantity of tin and copper, in the belief of foreign engineers who have made a study of them. The Americans plan to eventually develop those mines together with the silver-lead ones. Dr. Foster Bain, the famous mineral authority, is in charge of the investigation of both the Cochiu and the Tungchwang mines.

America is destined to play a part—an important part—in the opening up of Western China, and in the development of her mineral resources. When the development work of the Yunnan Ming Hsin Mining Company is well under way, railway communications will undoubtedly be introduced to facilitate transportation of ores. The need has been already deeply felt, the authorities of the Company experiencing difficulty in sending a sufficient number of coolies to the region where their property is located. The mining region is mostly unpopulated, and for this reason the import of labor becomes a necessity. The transportation question is now being tackled. Its solution means that Yunnan will be more accessible to the outside world, and its general development will be accelerated.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the Yunnan government is appreciative of the fair spirit manifested by the American partners of the Mining Company. The Chinese own half of the interest, but they do not have to bear the initial expenses such as expenses for purposes of investigation and for the sending of American engineers into Yunnan. Nearly a million dollars have been spent upon the investigation work, which made possible the formation of the company.

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The capitalization of the company is two million dollars to begin with. The company's by-laws provide that it can be increased to any size the board of directors may decide in the future. It has five directors, three of whom are Americans, and there is one auditor-in-general who checks all the expenditures. Many American returned students are being employed to assist the American engineers, and are getting much practical training in mining engineering.

There appears to be no surer way of insuring the independence of China and maintaining her sovereignty than by encouraging foreign investment in her land and especially the investment of American money. It is said that if America or Great Britain had invested one hundred million dollars in Shantung, the issue of the Shantung question at the Paris Peace Conference would have been entirely different. General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, who is the real ruler and authority in that province, seems to understand this situation, and understanding it, has gone into full co-operation with one of the largest, mining companies in the world, the Orient Mines Company of New York, in which many big American financiers are interested.

Following the break-up of the age-long idea of spheres of influence which all the enlightened nations are detesting, Americans, Britons, Frenchmen, or other foreigners can go anywhere in China and help the people to develop natural resources. Americans have apparently thrown in their lot with Yunnan which province is, however, large enough to accomodate activities of other foreigners. In the meantime, the interior provinces such as Szechwan, Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Tibet are awaiting development. They would welcome more men of Mr. Finch's caliber if the latter would go to them in a spirit of helpfulness and friendliness.

Yunnan, situated on high table-lands, abounds in minerals. Covering 146,718 square miles, it is next to Szechwan in size, but it is the least populous province of China, its inhabitants being about 12,721,500 or 86 to the square mile. The extraction of ores, tanning, the preparation of tea, and the mining of copper, iron and tin, occupy a large number of the Yunnan people. In Yunnan, four cities are open to foreign trade, namely, Mengtze Hsien in Linngan Fu, Hokow in K'aihwa Fu, Szemao Ting in P'ueul Fu and Tengyueh T'ing in Yungchang Fu. The treaties provide also for the opening of Yungchang Fu itself.

Numerous routes radiate from Yunnanfu, the provincial capital of Yunnan. Starting from the city, the following, according to Richard's Comprehensive Geography, deserve to be mentioned:

The road to Kweichow, via K'utsing Fu.

The road to Szechwan, via Tungchwan Fu and Chaotung Fu.

The road to Burma, via Tali Fu and Yung-chang Fu. A road forks off at Tali, and leads to Tibet, via Atentze.

The road leading to the Laos country, via P'ueul Fu and Szemao T'ing.

The road to Tongking, via Mengtze hsien and Manhao.

The road to Kwangsi, via Kwangnan Fu. The new railway line, which will bring Yunnan into direct

and rapid communication with Tongking, starts from Laokwi, follows the Namti valley, and has its terminus at Yunnan Fu, via Mengtze hsien, and Ami Chow.

Peking, July 17, 1920.

# The Lunghai Railway Loan

THE continuation of the building of the Lunghai Railway from Siechow or Ling-Ho, near Siechow, and the development of the harbor works at Haikow is involved in a contract recently signed between the Belgian and Dutch Syndicates, and Shih Tsao, director general of the Lung Chen Yu Hai Railway, or Lunghai railway, according to a recent issue of the *Sin Wan Pao*, Shanghai. The details of the arrangement and the text of the contract, as translated from that publication, are given below:

Mr. Shih Tsao-chen, the Director General of Lung Chen Yu Hai Railway, during his recent trip to Europe, concluded a short period railway loan of 150,000,000 Frcs (Belgian currency) with the Belgian and the Dutch Syndicates. The contract was signed at Brussel by Mr. Shih on behalf of the Chinese government. The following is the text of the original contract:

"This contract was signed at Brussels on May 1, 1920 through mutual agreement of the following parties:

(1) Mr. Shih Tsao-chen, Director General of Lung Chen Yu Hai Railway, representing the Chinese government.

(2) Mr. Fonsianpaon (*spelling may not be accurate*) and Mr. Jeursado (*spelling may not be accurate*), directors of the Belgian syndicate, representing 'Belgian Railway and Tramcar Trust Co.,' in China which shall hereafter be called "Belgian syndicate."

(3) Mr. Daops (*spelling may not be accurate*) representing the Netherland Harbor Work Co., and Amsterdam banking groups, which shall be hereafter called (Dutch Syndicate.)

Art. I. The contracting parties mutually agree, in accordance with the following articles and specifications to carry out the loan which was contracted between the Chinese government and the Belgian Syndicate on September 24, 1912, for the purpose of building a railway from Kiangsu to Hai Kow (Sea port called Lung-Chen-Yu-Hai Railway. But this contract shall be confined to harbor works and railway building between Hai Kow and Siechow or Ling-Ho, the upper part of Sanman, near Siechow, which shall be temporarily treated as the terminating point of the western section of the road. This contract shall have nothing to do with the road west of the Yellow River, unless it is otherwise specifically provided by a future contract.

Art II. Both the Belgian Syndicate and the Dutch Syndicate shall undertake respectively to sell the bonds issued by the Chinese government. The fund thus raised shall be used solely for the labor and material of the said road, or for the repayment of interest and capital of the loan under this contract or for that under the contract of 1920, or for that which may be contracted in the future.

Art III. The mothod of issuing the bonds shall be as follows:

(1) The Belgian Syndicate shall undertake to sell, by installments the bonds to the amount of Frs, 150,-


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000,000. At least, one half of the amount shall be used for building the western section of the road, (from Kwur Yin Ton to the Yellow River) and for the repayment of interest and capital during the period of construction.

(2) The Dutch Syndicate shall undertake to sell, by three instalments, bonds to the amount of Guilders 50,000,000 (Dutch currency) of which, at least, one half shall be used for harbor work and for building of the road from Hsuchow to the port. If the present loan be not sufficient for the work under Art I, the Chinese government promises to make another loan from the above named syndicates.

Art IV. The Belgian Syndicate and the Dutch Syndicate shall strictly follow the provisions in this contract in their undertaking to sell bonds for the Chinese government. But the detailed regulation on the rate of interest, times for repayment, way of issuing the bonds, etc., shall be drawn up as each occassion requires.

Art V. The contract of September 24, 1912, with the exception of those provisions which have been changed through the Dutch Syndicate's permission, and those which are contradictory to the provisions in this contract, shall be the basis of this contract, and its provisions shall be applied. The loan under the present contract shall be equally treated as the loan of 1913, and the national bonds of 1906 and 1919. Besides, it shall have the same privilege and securities as promised in the loan of 1912.

Art VI. With a view to benefit the road as a whole, the administrative power of the Lung Hai Railway shall be still concentrated to the Head Administration and the right of representation for foreigners shall still belong to the Belgian Syndicate. However, this right of representation shall not be allowed to embrarrass the rights arising from the present contract.

Art VII. The Eastern section (From Hsuchow to Haikow) shall be under a special arrangement. It shall be under a commissioner chosen by the Dutch Syndicate. The said commissioner shall be under the control of the Commissioner General and shall superintend all the works within his section. The commissioner for the Eastern section can not be dismissed without the Dutch Syndicates permission, unless he has done something harmful to the road. Art VIII. All the engineering plans in the Eastern section, which must be prepared in Europe, shall be under the Belgian Syndicates care; but those relating to harbor works shall be under the care of the Dutch Syndicate. Though the work shall be begun with the Western section; yet the construction of the harbor shall also be begun immediately.

Art IX. The harbor construction work shall be done by an independent contractor, recommended by the Dutch Syndicate, in accordance with designs, figures, specifications etc., which must first be approved by the director general and chief engineer.

Art X. The contract under Art IX. shall be a contract for work, not that of employment. The remuneration for the work shall be decided by the Director General and Chief Engineer, after having examined the designs figures and specifications. In deciding the amount of remuneration, the Dutch Syndicate shall be consulted.

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Art XI. The stipulations in the contract of September 1912, shall be applied to the present contract in respect to the materials for the work west of the Tientsin—Pukow Railway, Belgium and France shall have the preference in supplying material for the said work. In case no Belgian or French manufacturer can supply the material, then, the Dutch manufacturer recommended by the Dutch Syndicate shall take the former's place. The materials for the works from Hsuchow eastward to Haikow shall be supplied by Dutch manufacturers chosen by the Dutch Syndicate in the capacity of delegate for the Belgian Syndicate. In case, no Dutch manufacturer can supply the material, the Belgian manufacturer, recommended by the Belgian syndicate shall take the former's place. The manufacturers in the colonies shall be equally treated as those in the mother country. The manufacturer having Belgian, French, or Dutch shareholders shall be preferred to those purely foreign.

Art XII. In accordance with the Art XIII of the contract made in September 1912, the fund which the Dutch Syndicate raises by selling the bonds under this contract, shall be deposited in the Netherland Banking Corporation. The funds thus deposited shall be entered into the books in the name of the Lunghai Railway so as to enable the said railway to withdraw the fund through the hands of the Belgian Syndicate. In drawing the fund, however, the approval of the Dutch Syndicate is necessary. The said deposited fund shall bear an interest at 3% per annum.

Art XIII. The Chinese government may use the above named fund for the repayment of the short period $1,800,000 domestic loan which is now in arrears.

Art XIV. A special fund of proper amount shall be deposited in the Belgian Syndicate and the Dutch Syndicate to meet the interest due before July 1, 1922, expenditures for labor and material in preliminary survey of harbor works, and all the fees which have been incurred during the European trip.

Art XV. In accordance with Art. III. of this contract, both the Belgian Syndicate and the Dutch Syndicate shall undertake to sell immediately the bonds of the first installment, which shall be one-third of the total amount, that is 50,000,000 Francs on the part of Belgian Syndicate and 16,667,000 Dutch currency on the part of Dutch Syndicate. The Chinese government's bonds which shall bear an annual interest of 8 percent and shall be paid off by installments. Beginning from the sixth year, the Chinese government shall, each year, pay off, besides interest, one fifth of the capital till the tenth year when all the capital and interest shall be paid up. The Chinese government shall have no right to pay off the capital before the time stipulated, unless, this contract be cancelled in accordance with Art XVIII.

Art XVI. The bonds of the first installment shall be sold at 91 percent of their face value as soon as the Chinese government has notified the ministers in accordance with Art XIX., the Belgian Syndicate and the Dutch Syndicate shall transmit immediately the amount of the first installment to be Lung Hai Railway for its use. All other funds shall also be delivered up

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within forty days of notification. If the Chinese government makes no notification before June 1, 1920 the Belgian syndicate and the Dutch syndicate shall have the right to refuse to acknowledge the stipulation relating to 91 percent selling value.

Art XVII. Before July 1, 1922, the Dutch Syndicate shall have no obligation to sell the bonds of the second installment under Art III.

Art XVIII. If the Dutch Syndicate be still not able to sell the bonds of the second instalment when the time stipulated under Art. XVII has passed, this contract shall be cancelled with the fund raised by them in the first instalment, other repayment, and interests to be returned to the Dutch Syndicate.

Art XIX. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall notify this contract and the contract of 1912 to the ministers of France, Belgium and Holland in China for their reference.

Art XX. In the case of difficulties arising from performance and interpretation of this contract, they shall be solved by three referees, one chosen by the Chinese government, another by the Belgian and the Dutch Syndicates, and the third by the former two.

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## The Tin Plate Trade

*By W. S. Tower, Trade Adviser,*
Consolidated Steel Corporation
Former Professor of Commercial Geography University of Chicago

A more active world demand for tin plate is one of the most probable results from war time conditions. The use of tinned foods of all sorts received a great impetus both through army supplies and through civilian necessity, and the possibilities of the canning industry are attracting attention in many new quarters. At the same time other large users of tin plate, like oil refineries, show signs of making heavy additional demands on the trade.

There are now two main aspects of development which are especially significant: first, the canning industry, and second, the oil industry. Both in South America and in the Far East the canning of fruits, vegetables, fish and meats is in its infancy, with enormous possibilities for growth. Meat packing, for example, in South America bids fair to be one of the greatest activities of that continent.

Developments and prospects in the oil industry are no less significant. The establishment of petroleum refineries in South America, where great oil enterprises are in prospect, will probably call for tin plate to provide containers for local distribution of kerosene, gasoline and other products.

There are also great possibilities for the expansion of vegetable oil production in tropical regions. This industry has grown rapidly in late years, but much of the field still is untouched. Both in the Far East and in tropical America projects for exploiting vegetable oil resources are reported as under way. A good many of these will not make any market for tin plate because of the possibilities of handling the oil in bulk, but in the aggregate, such developments probably mean an important increase in the tin plate trade. Expansion along other lines of industry will also add to the demand.

Although present conditions for various reasons may not be favorable for immediate activity in tin plate exports from the United States on an increasing scale, the prospects for a period of years look very good. According to 1919 data the tin plate production capacity of the United States is about 2,270,000 tons. The demand for plate from the Far East and Latin America has brought the United States on a parity as an exporter with—Great Britain.

During the first quarter of the year of 1920, the Far East took 36 percent of the steel exports from the United States, with China ranking seventh among the individual countries with a total of long tons imported at 30, 674, an increase of more than 500 tons over the same period of 1919.

China continues to take approximately the same quantity of steel as in 1919. Steel bars make up a third, with tin plate, rails and steel plate following, each over 3,000 tons.

Principal Products Exported to China (Long Tons)

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| Total All Products | 30,674 | Plain wire | 1,599 |
| Steel bars | 9,268 | Hoop and band | 1,243 |
| Tin Plate | 4,195 | Wire nails | 1,086 |
| Rails | 3,383 | Structural | 630 |
| Steel plates | 3,250 | All Other | 4,409 |
| Wire rods | 1,971 | | |

## Lan-Y-Doo Godown Insurance Settlement

One of the most important cases which has arisen in connection with the insurance of commercial properties in Shanghai has come out of the Lan-Y-Doo Godown fire which occurred on April 9, the settlement of premiums for which has been the subject of controversy publicly between the assured Chinese and the companies involved.

On July 13 Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc., an American firm whose liabilities amounted to Tls. 50,000 as representatives of the Norwich Union and the Northern Assurance Company of England, announced that acting on advices from the head offices they had payed the amount due the assured. The remaining twenty companies involved in the total loss of Tls. 456,000 retain their ground, in refusing to pay the claims, of non-compliance with the terms of the contracts. In making the announcement of the paying of their claims, Fearon, Daniel & Co., maintained that the points of technicality upon which the refusal to pay on the part of the other companies did not outweigh the moral obligation of good faith upon the part of the insuring company. They base their arguments on the facts that the owners of the godowns never intelligently informed their tenants of the nature of roofing repairs to be made and in making these repairs gave protection only by a matshed and substituted a composition roofing involving a higher risk for an iron roof; also that one of the godowns was used as a public warehouse and that both the lessee and the owners of cargo were never informed of conditions in order that a report might be made to the insurance companies—that they were the innocent victims of circumstances entirely beyond their control. In closing the statement says that no evidence of fraud and deceit has been brought to light on the part of the insured Chinese and that unfair treatment in this case will be a blow to the goodwill of foreign insurance business.

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

*Chikungshan Mountain* (Summer Resort). *Not many* Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

*Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day* accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

# Grand Hotel Kalee

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## Chinese Government Railway

### Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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The case of the Nanking Hotel fire, when a motion picture machine was introduced on the premises without notifying the insurance companies and precautions taken against fire by the insured is cited, a case which was compromised by the companies with a settlement of sixty percent of the risk.

The remaining companies who have not settled the claims maintain that Chinese are flagrant in their violation of insurance contracts, that it was at the request of the lesses that the roofing repairs were made and they had sufficient time to give notice to the companies of these alterations. Also in the godown used for public storage that its was incumbent upon the lessors of this warehouse to give notice to the cargo owners which they did not do. The hardship upon the merchants involved is admitted but the companies declare their position in the non-compliance with the terms of the contract.

## Manila Now Has An American Chamber of Commerce

Feeling the necessity of an American commercial organization in the Philippines to foster and protect United States trade in the Far East, the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines was organized recently in Manila. The body has been incorporated and will begin work at once.

Membership in the chamber is confined solely to citizens of the United States of "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the government."

The board of directors elected by the incorporators are: H. B. Pond, C. M. Cotterman, Walter E. Olsen, F. N. Berry, P. G. Eastwick, B. A. Green, Julius Reis, R. C. Morton and H. L. Heath.

The following firms compose the active charter membership: H. L. Heath, Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Wm. H. Anderson, Walter E. Olsen and Co., Fred A. Leas, Insular Commercial Co., Manila Trading and Supply Co., Macondray and Co., C. M. Cotterman and Co., Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Co., Pacific Commercial Co., Philippine Manufacturing Co., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Robert E. Murphy, B. A. Green, Macleod and Co., Manila Electric Railroad and Light Co., Welch, Fairchild and Co., Insular Lumber Co., Manila Daily Bulletin, N. and B. Stables, J. Rosenthal, W. W. Brown, Theobald Diehl, Norton and Harrison, Asia Banking Corporation, Simmie and Grilk, Liggett and Meyer, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., The Koster Co., Watsonal Drug Co., The Admiral Line, John T. Pickett, Lyric Theater, Thos. J. Wolff, Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., Derham Bros., J. P. Heilbronn Co., I. Beck, Inc. The Robert Dollar Co., H. C. Gray, The Bachrach Motor Co., Inc., G. A, Kauffman, Spencer G. Lane, O'Leary and Burns, Philippine Island Tel. and Tel. Co., Erlanger and Galinger, George B. Wicks.

## Shanghai Insurance Companies Merge

The management of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be transferred to the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., on August 1, 1920, the latter company having acquired a controlling interest in the former, according to an announcement made by the companies in Shanghai this week.

# CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

*Agents for*

## COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

and

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*General Manager,*
6 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.
(4th Floor)


The object of the merger is given as being principally that of economy of operation and as soon as arrangements can be made the businesses of both companies will be conducted from the same offices, both in Shanghai and in the branches in the various cities of China, Hongkong, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Rangoon, Ceylon and elsewhere.

The companies, however, will remain separate corporations with separate boards of directors and with separate funds and annual statements.

### Trade Between Russia and U. S. Resumed

Trade with Soviet Russia in all goods excepting materials of war has been resumed under special conditions which are stipulated in several war trade board circulars. A cabled announcement of the resumption authorizing the Philippines to participate in the trade was received recently in Manila. The conditions are set forth in the cable follow :

"Special export license R. A. C. 77 and R. A. C. 42 as amended, permit shipments without individual license to Russia of all commodities except war materials listed in war trade board ruling 833 and locomotives, railroad materials, and rolling stock, motor cars and component parts. General import license R. B. F. 37 as amended permit imports from Russia of all commodities excepting those listed or referred to in paragraph 4 of War Trade Board ruling 825, State Department, War Trade Board Section.

"Special export license R.A.C. 42 is issued through the customs service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities, except arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to China, which are conveyed in transit through the territory, or via a port, of the United States when organizing in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world.

"Exporters who desire to make shipments under special export license R. A. C. 77 need only present their shippers' export declarations in duplicate to the customs collector at the ports of exit for endorsement to permit the shipments to proceed."

### The German Factor in the Export Market

That little or no competition will be offered by the German exporter in the world markets is the opinion recently given by an American electrical expert in the field of that country.

The present condition in which the German exporter finds himself was outlined as early as last December in an interview by a director of the A. E. G. published in *Der Tag* in which he said :

"Home trade is stagnant. The state of the export trade, is if possible, even worse. Doubts as to delivery cause new buyers to hold back. Orders already placed have been cancelled by Norway and Sweden. Orders from Holland and Finland are being transferred to Switzerland and France. America is capturing the Danish market in lamps and motors."

In the matter of delivery the Germans have not been able to live up to their contracts. Prices have been quoted lower than that of competitors to be raised when shipment is made, refusal of delivery being used as a weapon. The German courts have decided that

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13-558


the price revolution following the war is sufficient cause for the cancellation of contracts and the manufacturers are now taking advantage of these rulings to repudiate agreements made subsequent to the war and and the revolution.

## Importation of German Goods

Dyestuffs, needles and iron nails were the principal products of Germany imported into China prior to the war, says the *Sin Wan Pao*, Shanghai, in a recent article. The coming of the war completely wiped out German goods from this market but now that peace has again been declared the importation of German goods is being resumed.

The following are the latest arrivals from Germany, as taken from the returns of the Shanghai Customs:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dyestuffs | 175 packs by | *S. S. Togioma Maru* |
| Indigo | 1765 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Blue Dye | 35 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Needles | 1,250,000 pieces ,, | ,, |
| Iron nails | 1,205 packs ,, | ,, |
| Iron nails | 886 ,, ,, | *S. S. Maven Maru* |
| Indigo | 3,400 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Cigars | 100,000 pieces ,, | ,, |
| Needles | 5,000,000 ,, ,, | ,, |
| Dyestuffs | 889 packs ,, | ,, |

## Chinese Interest in Jones Shipping Bill

The effect of the Jones Shipping Act, whose recent enactment has caused a flurry in the world's shipping circles, is the cause of a visit of Li Yuk Tong president of the Bank of Canton, and Lo King Kee, of Shanghai, to San Francisco, according to a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. These two men have gone to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the board of directors of the China Mail Steamship Company, according to the newspaper, as representatives of the stockholders in the company who reside in China.

The following is the statement made to the journal by Li Yuk Tong:

"My mission here is to test the effects of the Jones bill on the China Mail Company and to be present at the meeting of the company. There is dissatisfaction among stockholders of the China Mail in the Orient regarding the efficiency and financial affairs of the concern. There is a lot of misunderstandings between the stockholders and I am coming to seek and straighten them out. There is 51 percent of stock owned by Chinese citizens of the United States. The Jones bill states that there must be 75 percent in the hands of American shareholders."

Announcements of plans for an expansion of the interests of the company are expected within a short time, the *Chronicle* says.

## Commercial and Financial Notes

Mukden is beginning to be the center of the reeling of tussah silk, according to a report of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Chinese in that section are making plans to raise sufficient capital to make an ambitious effort in this direction. One filature has been recently established, which is said to be producing silk superior to the "Jonquil" of Japanese manufacture but is hampered because of a low production capacity.

The accumulation of merchandise on the docks of Yokohama is so great and the overflow into ware-

houses so large that a tremendous wasteage and deterioration has resulted, according to an *Associated Press* dispatch from that city dated July 10. It is estimated that there are three hundred tons of unclaimed cargo. The dispatch gives no cause for the accumulation but it is assumed to be the result of the financial flurry under which the country is now being held.

The suspension of the Seventy-Fourth Bank in Japan was reflected by the appointment of a receivership for Mogi and Co., in New York, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. While their assets were in excess of their liabilities, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors, mainly New York bankers, and two receivers were appointed by the Federal Court. The temporary embarrassment came as a result of the fall in the silk market, according to the newspaper.

Reductions in freight rates on the Pacific are being made by Japan and Great Britain, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*, in granting rebates to shippers. An announcement made by Lord Inchcape for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company announces that between May 1, of this year and October 30, a rebate of 7½ percent will be permitted on shipments from Europe to the Far East and visa versa. Persons who have confined their shipments to the line for the year previous to May 1, are to be given a further rebate of 2½ percent, and a further 2½ percent will be given to those using the line solely up to October 31, 1921. Shipments made on the O. S. S. M. M., East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, including steamers of the Norweigan, Africa and Australia lines to Scandanavian ports only, Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company of Petrograd, Swedish East Asiatic Company of Gothenberg, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Glenshire, Ben, Mutual, Ellerman, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Lloyd Triestino Line, shipment by direct steamers to Black Sea ports, and full cargoes of lumber from Japan, will not invalidate the rebates announced, according to Lord Inchcape.

# Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton.*—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change when the situation is considered in its essential features. This seems to be the weak point, from the standpoint of immediate speculative results. Nine-tenths of the trading of the week has been the swapping of contracts among members of the Exchange, or among outside local professionals. Domestic mills and Japan, who contribute to the aggregate making of the market, have been conspicuous by their absence.

As to the crop outlook throughout the principal growing centers, we again have the pleasure of reporting still another favorable week for the progress of the crop. The "tap root" is well down in the soil, which is generally considered a favorable sign. Barring a

little complaint of lack of dry weather from a few isolated points, the planters are satisfied with the prevailing conditions. The present development is about normal.

With the lights before us, we cannot escape the conclusion that present prices are high enough and favor selling on firm markets.

*Yarn :*—The market during the past week has been very active, prices having advanced some eight taels. Standard yarn at the Chinese Exchange having risen ten taels and at the close the undertone was strong. Domestic Mills have also booked large orders at these advanced rates and they are now holding off for higher prices. The heavy exports of Yarn within the last couple of weeks for the South were purchases made by the Szechuan merchants and the Yarn is to be transhipped to that Province via Yunnan. Another bright aspect of the situation is that inquiries are coming in from India for our local Twenties and we are given to understand that a fair amount has been booked for that territory.

Considering that the interior marts are bare of stocks, in consequence of which the undercurrent is very healthy, we feel convinced that the bull movement has only just commenced.

Liverpool, July 20, 1920.

*Liverpool Market :—*

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....66.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....11.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....27.49 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.12 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....22.62 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, July 22, 1920.

*New York Market :—*

October .....33.20 Cents
December .....31.50 ,,
January .....30.70 ,,
Spot.....43.75 ,,
Market :—Spot, *Firm.*
Forward, *Easier.*

Bombay, July 22, 1920.

*Indian Market :—*

Broach July/August .....Rps. 428 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ... ,, 196 ,, ,,
Fine Comra, July ..... .... ,, 254 ,, ,,
Market :—*Easier.*

*Shanghai Market :—*

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 33.50
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 30.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 28.00
,, M-Ginned, July..... ,, 28.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

## Weekly Silk Market Report

*By Villa Brothers*

Reports of financial difficulties and labor troubles in the silk trade of America continue. The local market is inactive with lower prices for some sorts.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1230
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1030
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 930
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 380
,, Market Chops..... ,, 360
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770
,, Market Chops..... ,, 730

## Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 28th, 1920

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

Exchange :—The London price of silver rose $3\frac{7}{8}$d. to $56\frac{5}{8}$ quoted yesterday—to-day it is down to $55\frac{1}{2}$ i.e. $2\frac{3}{4}$d. higher than last week's closing quotation. We understand that the Indian Bazaars have been buying but no doubt the market has been supported by the rise of 3d. in our exchange rates from 5/2 to 5/5 T/T on London. There has been very little export paper offering, but our local Gold Dealers have been heavy sellers of September T/T on London at rates running from 2d. to 3d. over official quotations. Even to-day with a slight reaction in silver prices they have continued to sell, we understand at as high as 5/8. Under those conditions our market closes strong.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,000,000 a decline of Tls. 200,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 21,200,000 a rise of $ 530,000
Estimated total value in Taels... 51,450,000 an increase of Tls. 150,000.

| † | Average rates for June. | Thursday July 22 | Friday July 23 | Sat. July 24 | Monday July 26 | Tuesday July 27 | Wed. July 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bk's selling rates** | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 5/0.240 | 5/4½ 5/3½ | 5/3½ | 5/3 | 5/3 5/4 | 5/6 | 5/5 |
| D/Dfts. ,, | — | 5/4¾ 5/3¾ | 5/3¾ | 5/3¼ | 5/3¼ 5/4¼ | 5/6¼ | 5/5¼ |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 5/5 5/4 | 5/4 | 5/3½ | 5/3½ 5/4½ | 5/6½ | 5/5½ |
| T/T India | 253.120 | 283 279 | 279 | 274 | 271 275 | 283 | 279 |
| T/T France | 1254.600 | 1265 1245 | 1255 | 1325 | 1325 1345 | 1375 | 1315 |
| T/T N. Y. | 98.970 | 103 101½ | 101 | 99½ | 99½ 101 | 104 | 102¼ |
| T/T H'kong | 72.890 | 71 71 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| T/T Japan | 52.550 | 49¼ 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 50 | 48½ | 49¼ |
| T/T Batavia | 261.160 | 279 275 | 275 | 273 | 273 277 | 283 | 279 |
| T/T Straits | 46.140 | 43 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | 43¾ 43¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ |
| **Bk's buying rates** | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 5/4.360 | 5/8½ 5/7½ | 5/7½ | 5/7 | 5/7 5/8 | 5/10 | 5/9 |
| 6m/s ,, ,, | 5/5.620 | 5/9¾ 5/8¾ | 5/8¾ | 5/8¼ | 5/8¼ 5/9¼ | 5/11¼ | 5/10¼ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 5/8¾ 5/7¾ | 5/7¾ | 5/7¼ | 5/7¼ 5/8¼ | 5/10¼ | 5/9¼ |
| 4m/s ,, ,, | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 1404.600 | 1365 1345 | 1355 | 1425 | 1425 1445 | 1475 | 1415 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 107.530 | 110 108½ | 108 | 106½ | 106½ 108 | 111 | 109½ |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 110¾ 109¼ | 108¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ 108¾ | 111¾ | 110½ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 26 | July 27 | Jnly 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| ***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 55¼ | 55¼ | 54⅜ | 54½ | 56⅝ | 55½ |
| **Shanghai** Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 238⁵⁰ | Tls. 237⁵⁰ | Tls. 239⁰⁰ | Tls. 234¹⁰ | Tls. 229⁰⁰ | Tls. 228⁰⁰ |
| **Shanghai** Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ | 111⁰⁰ |
| **Shanghai** Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.9375 | 73· | 73.0375 | 72.9875 | 72.9875 | 72.95 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 2½% | 2% | 2½% | 2½% | 2½% | 3½% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 7 % | London on Paris | T/T 48½ |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 7 % | New York on London | T/T 3.79 |
| London open Market rate of Discount | 3 m/s. 6⅜ % | Bombay on London | T/T 1/11 |
| ,, ,, | 4 m/s. 6⅛ % | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 3/11 |
| ,, ,, | 6 m/s. 6⅛ % | Yokohama ,, ,, | T/T 2/7¾ |

# New Books and Publications

## Chinese Recorder

*The Chinese Recorder, July 1920. Vol. II No. 7. Published by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.*

CRITICS may discover some particulars in which Christian missionary work in China can be improved. But it is not, at least, suffering from the dry rot of self-complacency. And it will not be as long as the *Recorder* continues to print such material as is in its July issue. Four Chinese and three foreigners contribute the leading articles, and there is mental dynamite scattered all through the pages. Most significant are the articles by Chen Tu-seu on "Christianity and the Chinese People" and by Hsu Pao Ch'ien on "The Christian Renaissance." Fifty years from now, or a hundred, historians of the by-then indigenous Chinese Christian church browsing through back files can point to these two articles as marking the beginning of a development that is bound to come, but is markedly different from the sort of development that was in the mind of the majority of foreign missionaries. It will be noted that both Mr. Chen (whose article is translated from *La Jeunesse*, the organ of the progressive group in Peking) and Mr. Hsu, who is a prominent Christian worker among students, are anything but orthodox according to the old standards. A description of the career of Governor Yen Shi-shan, Shansi's "Model Governor," will be of great value to the student of contemporary Chinese political developments. And the proposals of Mr. Reichelt, arising out of his experiences in friendship with various Buddhist monks, mark a bold and attractive adventure in a new form of missionary work.

## The Chinese Chemist and Druggist

The July issue of the *Chinese Chemist and Druggist*, which made its appearance a few days ago contains, in addition to the usual trade notes of special interest to the drug trade, a number of timely articles on public health. An article on "Cholera" by the Joint Council for Public Health Education tells how this summer scourge may be prevented. Dr. C. V. Yui, a well known Shanghai physician, contributes "A Plea for Free Hospitals in China," and there is an article on "The Pharmacist and His Community." There are market reports from Shanghai, New York and London and the usual technical and trade departments. In an editorial, the editor says that the retail drug business is growing faster than any other business in China and that the Chinese people are turning to Western medicine faster than the foreign educated doctors can take care of them.

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. B. Salisburg, Hongkong; E. Scovell, Hongkong; G. Doncaster, Hongkong; Jack Strachey, Hongkong; Miss D. James, Hongkong; Miss H. Dantor, Hongkong; Miss E. Cameron, Hongkong; I. Cantor, Hongkong; A. Caten, Hongkong; J. K. Elliott, Hongkong; Riddell, Hongkong; J. E. Grice, Hongkong; L. Friedman, Shanghai; W. Wallace, Kiukiang; R. O. H. Westall, Hongkong; A. Roushkowsky, Kobe; M. L. Ridart, France; B. York; W. Pigett, Jr.; Seattle; L. G. Knight; Seattle; M. Sullivan, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Perry, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wick, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Blackburne, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Longer; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Gillett; Mr. and Mrs. Walsa, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kelly; J. E. Donaldson; R. C. Weber, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilson, San Francisco; Miss M. Norman, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. West; A. G. MacDonald, New York; R. W. Shoemaker, San Francisco; Miss F. E. Shoemaker; L. C. Brinker, Son Francisco; Mrs. Pane Burk, Los Angeles; Master Pane Burk, Los Angeles; Miss P. Burk, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Daniels; C. C. Eberhardt; G. Raeburn, Tsingtau; H. J. Eddo; C. M. Leavy, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clarke; J. B. Loucks; W. J. Gorham, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kjaergaard, Morocco; C. Malland, Nanking; H. H. Lay, Chicago; C. H. Chubuck, Philadelphia; W. E. Barcus, Shanghai; C. M. Davis; Shanghai; P. G. E. Luscombs, Hongkong; Mrs. Asmann, San Francisco; J. Magruder, Peking; Mrs. M. E. Wootman, Portland; R. R. Kosburgh; A. Raw, New York; Mr and Mrs. R. W. Simms; P. S. Crawley; R. S. Anderson; E. Carr, Hankow; Miss J. West, Los Angels.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: R. P. Williams; Wong Kwong, Hankow; Harry C. Krowl, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wehrman, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Frick, U. S. A.; Miss Frick, U. S. A.; M. Feldman, U. S. A.; E. Richardt, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Blake, London; I. Coulson, Petrograd; Mrs. Brando, Tsingtao; Mrs. Friesen, Vladivostok; H. E. Van Bergan, San Francisco; N. Israelovitch, Kobe; P. T. Kilion, Tientsin; Harry C. Krowl, Nanking; C. F. Brush, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. Eyde, Peking; N. Schusterowitz, Harbin; Miss Schusterowitz, Dairen; Shea Ying Sen, Dairen; Matz, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Demingkin, Dairen; Mrs. N. Sehregardies, Kashing; Korelin, Tientsin.


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# The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Harvey.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

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TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

---

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

*Miscellaneous Filings*

July 22, 1920; Cause No. 1061; U. S. v. Hensler; summons.

" 23, " Cause No. 1062; U. S. v. James Rider; complaint.

" 23, " Cause No. 1063; Gillespie & Sons v. Andrews & George; petition; summons.

" 23, " Consular Court Hankow, report on conditions of estates of decedents.

" 23, " Cause No. 1064; U. S. v. William E. Oliver; complaint; warrant.

" 23, " Cause No. 890; In re estate of John Isadore Sanger; depositions.

" 23, " Cause No. 1065; Richmond v. Gill; petition; summons.

" 24, " Cause No. 1067; U. S. v. Mow; complaint.

" 26, " Cause No. 1069; U. S. v. Wells; complaint.

" 26, " Cause No. 564; In re estates of Marian Tanlianco; annual reports.

" 27, " Cause No. 1070; U. S. v. Klincke; complaint.

" 22, " Cause No. 1066; U. S. v. Corrigan and Brokenbow; complaint.

" 27, " Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. Heden; et. al; complaint; writ.

July 27, 1920; Cause No. 1075; In re last will and testament of Harry Finklestein, deceased; will; deposition.

" 28, " Cause No. 778; In re estate of Irene Murray; motion for order of distribution; final report.

" 28, " Cause No. 1076; U. S. v. James Ryder; complaint.

" 28, " Cause No. 1054; In re last will and testament of William A. Reimert; letters of administration.

*Hearings:*

July 23, 1920; Cause No. 1064; U. S. v. William E. Oliver; on complaint; plea of guilty.

" 23, " Cause No. 1062; U. S. v. James Ryder; on complaint; plea of guilty.

" 24, " Cause No. 1066; U. S. v. C. A. Corrigan and Thomas Brokenbow; on complaint; testimony of John Charlton, Leroy Shuler, Whitney I. Eisler, Einer Mortensen, Thomas P. Hogan, and defendants taken.

" 26, " Cause No. 1069; U. S. v. H. J. Wells; on complaint; plea of guilty.

" 26, " Cause No. 1075; In re last will and testament of Harry Finkelstein; deposition taken of H. Marco and Agnes Merco.

" 27, " Cause No. 1075; In re last will and testament of Harry Finklestein; deposition taken of Rachel Schusterowitch.

" 27, " Cause No. 1068; U. S. v. C. W. Boden; on complaint; testimony of Leonard Eaton, N. O. Liddell, Mrs. E. M. Gull, and defendant heard.

" 27, " Cause No. 1067; U. S. v. L. C. Mow; on complaint; plea of guilty.

" 28, " Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. Lars A. Heden, et. al; on complaint; testimony of Harry Van Dusen, Lloyd Smith, S. E. Livingstone, Joseph B. Lyons, George J. Barton heard.

*Judgments and Orders:*

July 23, 1920; Cause No. 1062; U. S. v. Rider; judgment.

" 23, " Cause No. 1064; U. S. v. Oliver; judgment.

" 23, " Cause No. 1061; U. S. v. Hensler; judgment.

" 26, " Cause No. 1068; U. S. v. Baden; judgment.

" 26, " Cause No. 1069; U. S. v. Wells; judgment.

" 27, " Cause No. 1067; U. S. v. Mow; judgment.

" 27, " Cause No. 1054; In re last will and testament of William A. Reimert, deceased; order to issue letters.

" 28, " Cause No. 1074; U. S. v. Lars A. Heden, et. al; judgment.